The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Hearings on New Tax-Plans Draw Attention to Move for Balancing Budget and Broadening Base of Levies; Business Leaders Dispute Assurance of Morgenthau That Schedules Will Not Impede Recovery; Politics Rife Over Hint of Increasing Number of Payers

Klieg lights glared, news-reel cameras ground in the House Ways and Means Committee's room last week. They dramatized the opening of public hearings on a topic of direct, or indirect, interest to every American—new taxes.

The committeemen met, specifically, to consider President Roosevelt's proposed new wealth-taxes: inheritance-levies on large bequests, increased imposts on large gifts, and large individual and corporate incomes.

At first sight, these proposals might seem of little concern to the average citizen. The fact is, however, that the opening of the tax-hearings has centered interest on the long-unbalanced Federal budget, and launched a movement to balance it by broadening the base of taxation.

What this means, the press has lately been explaining.

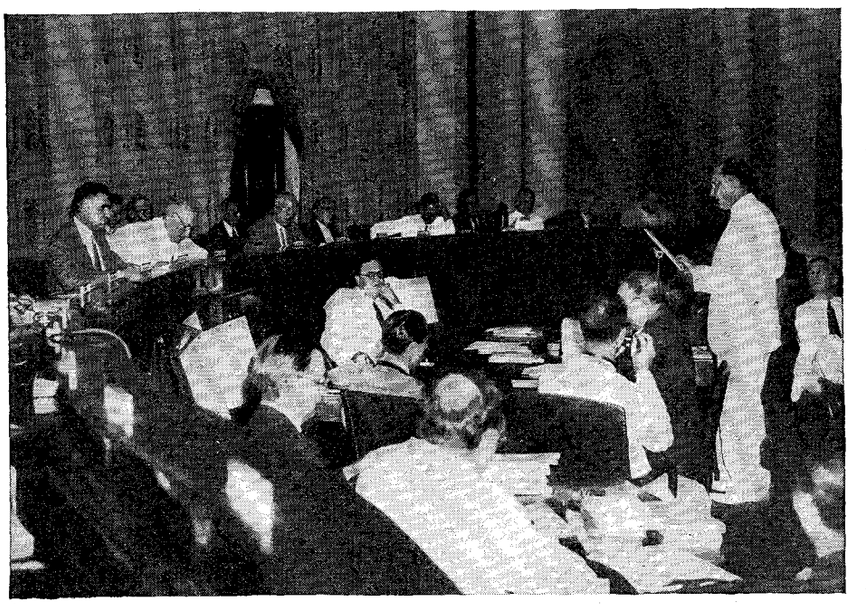
Thus, Ashmun Brown, Washington Correspondent of the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), noted that "advocates of broadening the base of taxation would make the income tax apply to the lower bracket incomes of millions of Americans who are now exempt from any income-tax payment whatever." He points out that "in England, and in other countries, the income taxes reach down into the lower-income classes, making the whole country tax-conscious."

Entirely aside from the base-broadening tax-movement, however, these wealth-taxes still would interest those who are not wealthy, since, for good or for ill, taxes on any section of the population have a way of affecting all other sections as well.

Wide-Spread Public Attention

The Ways and Means Committee's room, consequently, was the focus of wide-spread public attention last week.

It is a big room, squarish, air-conditioned, and something of a show-place. The committeemen sit behind a curving, one-piece walnut desk, raised above the floor-level, and extending across one end of the room. The Chairman of the Committee, and the presiding officer at the tax-hearings, is Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina Democrat. Witnesses address their remarks to him, and rise from their comfortable walnut chairs, brass-studded, and upholstered in green leather, when they do so.



Acme

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, standing at right, *appears before the House Ways and Means Committee to discuss tax-revenue estimates. Seated at the extreme left are Representatives Samuel B. Hill* (dark suit) *and Robert L. Doughton* (light suit)

Last week, the most prominent witness was Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The Committee had sent the Treasury Department some twenty-eight hypothetical tax-rate schedules, and asked how much each would produce. The minimum schedule, Secretary Morgenthau reported, would raise a little less than $120,000,000 a year all told; the maximum schedule, approximately $900,000,000 (see tables on Page 4).

The schedules relating to inheritance and gift-taxes would produce from $7,000,000 to $728,000,000. The various suggested increases in taxes on large individual incomes would produce from $5,000,000 to $32,000,000. The schedules dealing with a graduated corporation-tax, small on small corporations, large on large ones, would produce from $67,000,000 to $102,000,000. Finally, the proposal that part of the dividends received by corporations be taxed would produce approximately $39,000,000.

He refused to recommend any one schedule, or to say how much he thought a new tax-bill should attempt to raise.

"The question of how much should be raised is, in my opinion, for Congress to decide," he said.

He did, however, recommend that the proceeds of the new taxes be regarded as occupying a special drawer in the Treasury, "available only to reduce our borrowings, and, later, reduce the national debt."

It would be perilous, he said, "to regard any part of these new revenues as available for new types of expenditures, or as justifying any increase over our carefully budgeted plans for Federal outlays." This was taken as an indirect answer to the proposal that the taxes be used to cash veterans' bonus certificates.

"The proposed new taxes," commented the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Ind.), "have stirred to action the veterans' lobby, and Representative Hamilton Fish is out with a plan to give more than a half of the work-relief fund of $4,000,000,000 to the former soldiers, whether they need it or not.

"Mr. Morgenthau's estimates of what the proposed new taxes will bring in emphasize the fact that cash-payment of the bonus can not be contemplated at this time. The revenue will amount to between $118,000,-

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Suggested Tax-Schedules

Discussed at Hearings Before the House Ways and Means Committee

	Rate	Yield
MAXIMUM		
Individual Income	50%-90% surtax on net incomes of $100,000-$10,000,000	$32,600,000
Inheritance } Gift }	Taxed as income	728,000,000
Corporation	10%-17½% on net incomes of $2,000-$1,000,000	102,000,000
Reduction of Exemption for Dividends Rec'd by Corps.		39,700,000
	TOTAL	$902,300,000
MINIMUM		
Individual Income	60%-80% surtax on net incomes of $1,000,000-$10,000,000	5,100,000
Inheritance	4%-75% on legacies of $300,000-$10,000,000	5,000,000
Gift	Averaging ¾ inheritance rates	2,300,000
Corporation	10%-17½% on net incomes of $2,000-$20,000,000	66,900,000
Reduction of Exemption for Dividends Rec'd by Corps.		39,700,000
	TOTAL	$119,000,000

000 to $901,500,000, or a fraction of the more than $2,000,000,000 demanded by the veterans' lobby. Prepayment of the bonus at this time, therefore, would complicate a complicated situation, and nullify the efforts of the Government to safeguard the nation's credit."

Representative Fish, needless to say, looks at the subject in a different light. He asks public support of his plan "to pay the adjusted-service certificates out of the public-works funds, and, thereby, save another billion or more of the taxpayers' money from being squandered on unsound and socialistic experiments by Rexford Guy Tugwell, and other members of the 'brain trust.' "

Secretary Morgenthau, who believes that the worst of the economic emergency is over, concluded that the wealth-taxes would not interfere with recovery.

Conclusion Disputed

The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of the General Motors Corporation, would, and do, dispute that conclusion.

Robert L. Lund, Chairman of the National Manufacturers' Board, protested that "business, the source of all taxes, blocked in many respects by legislative obstacles, is only partially recovered."

The Chamber, whose Finance Committee called the taxes "destructive and confiscatory," likely to "discourage new business enterprise, and retard recovery," has launched a nation-wide campaign against them. It argues that "the urgent need at the present time is not more taxes on income, but more income to tax."

Mr. Sloan, deploring the attack on "business bigness" as an attack on mass-production, declares it would increase unemployment. "Destroying 'business bigness' or 'soaking the rich' will not balance the budget," he says in a letter to General Motors stockholders. "The required amount is far too big. These particular resources are far too small."

Many newspaper editorials made the same point. For example, the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) declared:

"Nothing in Secretary Morgenthau's testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee helped to answer the question of why it has suddenly became so imperative that new tax-schedules be rushed through in the present summer session, instead of being quietly studied, and submitted to Congress in the fall.

"The gross deficit for the fiscal year now beginning is officially estimated at $4,528,000,000. The minimum estimate for the yield of the proposed new taxes is $118,000,000; the maximum is $901,500,000. This maximum revenue could be achieved only by reaching much below the greatest incomes, and estates, but, even if it were, it would reduce the estimated deficit by less than 20 per cent., and it would still leave a deficit of $3,626,000,000—larger than that of the fiscal year just closed."

The Boston *Herald* (Rep.) took up this theme. "Every sane American wants the present nightmare of Federal financing to end," it remarked. "But the President and Congress will be perpetrating a huge hoax on the people of the nation if they encourage the impression that the budget can be balanced by merely lifting income, inheritance, and corporation taxes."

"Soaking the Poor"

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), however, asked: "Is it not worth while to encourage a tax-plan that aims straight at the eventual reduction of the public debt, merely as a matter of principle, even if the amount to be realized at the outset must seem to be 'a drop in the bucket'?"

While "soaking the rich" may be too conspicuous in the bill about to be drafted, *The Republican* added, " 'soaking the poor' has made great progress. Half the States in the Union now have sales taxes designed to reach the masses of consumers; since April, 1932, there has been a net increase of twenty-one States having sales taxes. . . .

"The depression is freezing State sales taxes on the lower-income groups, and such taxes are not based on ability to pay. Their probable permanence, wherever they are established, gives additional support to the essential justice of a higher range of Federal income, and inheritance-taxes on the well-to-do or wealthy people of the United States, provided that these are so levied as not to cripple the system under which wealth in this country must be produced.

"There is little reason to fear that the taxes involved in the pending program will cut the nerve of capitalism. The British income and inheritance taxes are far higher than the American, and the economic system in Great Britain has stood the shock."

Many newspapers emphasize the fact that tax-rates will have to be jacked up in the middle, and lower, as well as in the higher, income-brackets if the budget is really to be brought into balance.

At least one witness before the Ways and Means Committee last week—M. L. Seidman, representing the New York Board of Trade—advocated that course.

But any suggestion to increase the number of taxpayers, or to raise taxes in the lower brackets, makes the subject a crackling political issue at once.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a possible candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, declared forthrightly that "the income-tax base must be broadened, and all the brackets must accept a heavier load." Yet it is doubtful whether many potential candidates for office will care to take so bold a stand.

Help for Rank and File

Many newspapers are doing so, however. There is, for instance, the Washington *News* (Ind.), a Scripps-Howard newspaper, which believes that broadening the base of taxation actually would help the rank and file.

"The rank and file of citizens," it said, "are to-day paying the bulk of the Government tax-bill, altho, unfortunately, not many of them realize it. Various hidden sales taxes and nuisance taxes account for about 67 per cent. of the Government's revenue. Taxes of this type take comparatively less from the coupon-clipper than from the day-laborer.

"The House Ways and Means Committee has announced that, in the pending tax-legislation, it will consider only taxes on individual and corporate incomes, and gifts and inheritances. Very well. We are glad to hear there is no immediate prospect of additional sales and nuisance taxes.

"But while working on the new tax-bill, Congress should stop thinking of income taxation as a game in politics, and start regarding it in the light of what it really is —one of the fairest methods yet devised for a government to raise revenue from its citizens in proportion to their ability to pay, and in proportion to the benefits they receive."

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Parole-System Criticized

Six hundred police chiefs attended the convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, at Atlantic City, last week. Bored by the endless reports, and listless from the heat, many had wandered out to the cool verandas of the Hotel Ambassador. But the blunt, frank speech of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Investigation, Department of Justice, as he hammered at the present parole-systems throughout the country, had them crowding the open doorways.

Following up where Attorney General Homer S. Cummings had left off, Mr. Hoover stormed against criminals themselves, their friends and allies, shyster-lawyers, and all others who aid the criminal.

"No one in this assemblage, I feel sure, will scoff at the theory of parole and of rehabilitation. I said 'theory,' not practise. There is a vast difference. The theory is beautiful. The practise approaches a national scandal."

Agreeing with many of Mr. Hoover's contentions, Winthrop D. Lane, Director of the Division of Parole of the Department of Institutions and Agencies in New Jersey, claimed it impossible to keep all convicts within prison, for "it would take twenty times the present capacity of reformatories and prisons to do it."

Commenting on the Hoover speech, Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing Prison, said, "a good speech for a policeman," and he added, "The answer to most crime, where not based on mental defectiveness, is social and economic, and we will continue to manufacture criminals so long as we provide the environment for them."

Stratosphere Uncharted

Earth's stratosphere still is one of this planet's uncharted areas. Last week, the most ambitious attempt to study this part of the globe abruptly ended in failure. For several months the Army's Air Corps, cooperating with the National Geographic Society, has been preparing for another of the stratosphere ascensions so blithely started by Prof. Auguste Piccard on August 18, 1932. This biggest of all spherical balloons was taken to a natural bowl in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Weeks the aeronauts waited for opportune weather, then, on the evening of July 11, gave the signal to fill the envelop with helium. From miles around, more than 50,000 people altogether, traveled to see the take-off, but the gondola never left Earth.

After 350,000 cubic feet of precious helium had been pumped into the bag, and while 300 cavalrymen awaited the take-off signal, a rip started in the top of the envelop, became a rent, then a huge tear, and the balloon was no more. The scientific apparatus was undamaged.

Whether or not there will be another attempt this year will depend largely on a decision made after the results of an investigation are studied.

Lobby Investigation Widens

House Committee Seeks All Information Against Both Power-Companies and Administration; Senate Also Gets Busy

"How much was spent for propaganda" by the power-lobby in its fight against the Administration's Utility Holding-Company Bill was marked for Congressional investigation last week.

After a couple of feverish sessions had started it on its way, the House committee investigating lobbying, headed by Chairman John J. O'Connor, Democrat, of New York, decided to seek information from all available sources in its examination of propaganda by the utility interests, or the Administration.

At the same time, another lobby-hunt—the Senate's—got under way. Backed by a $50,000 appropriation, it started an inquiry into all legislative pressure-groups.

Philip H. Gadsden, Chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, was rushed off unceremoniously to be the first witness after what he termed "an unwarranted raid" on his personal files. He testified that the electric power industry had spent $301,865 in an effort to defeat the Administration measure.

Meanwhile, there were two other developments in connection with the utility fight. Into conference went the real cause of all the fireworks, the "death-sentence" provision for all "unnecessary" utility holding-companies—passed by the Senate, but rejected by the House in a revolt against the Administration. Then, the House, as if repenting, swung to the President's support again by passing his Tennessee Valley Authority Act by 277 to 100.

Fiery Clashes

Interest in the House's lobbying investigation last week, opening after charges of telephone-tapping, and of undue pressure both from the Administration and the utility interests, centered in a fiery clash between energetic, bald Representative Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, and the youthful, sturdy, black-haired "Administration prodigy," Thomas G. Corcoran, RFC counsel.

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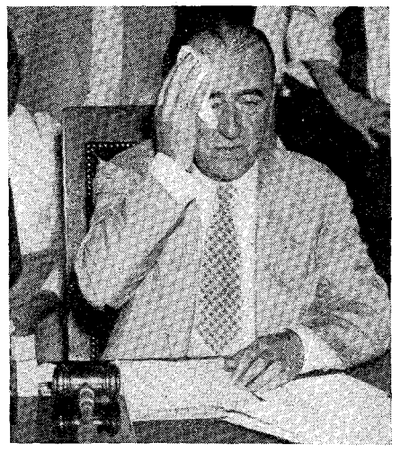
Representative Ralph O. Brewster, of Maine, who raised the cry of "liar"



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Representative John J. O'Connor, head of House committee investigating lobbying

Repeating the charges that had much to do with precipitating the investigation, Representative Brewster declared that Mr. Corcoran had "bluntly," and "brutally," warned him that if he did not vote for the holding-company "death-sentence" provision, the construction of the $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing power-project in his District would be halted.

Taking his turn on the stand, Mr. Corcoran denied the charge. He had told Mr. Brewster, he said, that "if you are not a free man politically, and must take power-company support into your calculations," then he could not be trusted to participate in the Passamaquoddy project. In the midst of Mr. Corcoran's testimony, Mr. Brewster electrified the hearing by shouting: "You're a liar!"

"We'll see if I'm a liar," Mr. Corcoran retorted. Later, his testimony was corroborated by Ernest H. Gruening, Director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Interior Department.

Editorial Viewpoints

Editors viewed the lobbying furor from many angles.

"Rip off the lid," demanded the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), which asserted that "the demand for an inquiry was prompted by the effrontery of the New Deal patronage-lobby, rather than by the maneuvers of the holding-company interests."

On the other hand, the Portland *Oregon Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), asserted that "self-government should be protected against such onslaughts on human rights as the utility holding-companies, and their recent lobby. The capture of the House by holding-companies is an example of a peril as bold as it is resourceful. The probe of that lobby is self-defense, and it should be all-exhaustive."

"It is difficult to see how any real benefit will be derived," remarked the Arkansas *Democrat* (Dem.).

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Floods—Nature in Freakish Mood

South-Central New York Suffers So Greatly Governor Asks Federal Aid; Some Believe Plains Country Will Become Desert

Scores were drowned and millions of dollars' worth of property ruined by flood in parts of the country once covered by dust and parched with thirst is the record of the strange freaks in which nature indulged in the spring and early summer. Her latest tantrum was a series of cloudbursts in New York State which left death and ruin in more than a score of cities, towns, and villages.

The floods in the mid-West were taken as a rough and ready answer to the belief of some that the climate was changing, and that the plains country would become another vast American desert.

A Brief Record

To look briefly at the record: In the middle of May, floods and twisters caused $1,000,000 damage in once dust-harassed Oklahoma and Texas, and brought death to ten. Snow-drifts choked roads in the Black Forest, northeast of Colorado Springs, while the temperature at San Francisco soared to 85 degrees.

In York, Nebraska, on the same day, the stores had remaining only three pairs of rubber boots, sizes six, eleven, and twelve, as a generous rain fell on a long-thirsty soil.

Eleven days later, spring rains drenched the eastern slopes of the Rockies, and rivers and streams, swollen into torrents, raged eastward to the Missouri River, bringing high water to the valley, and leaving twenty-two dead and millions of dollars' worth of property damaged.

Again floods fell upon Northern Colorado, Southwestern Wyoming, and Southwestern Nebraska. Dust was blown again over Southwestern Colorado's drought-area, and, at Seibert, in the same State, searchers combed flood-debris for dead amid a dust-storm.

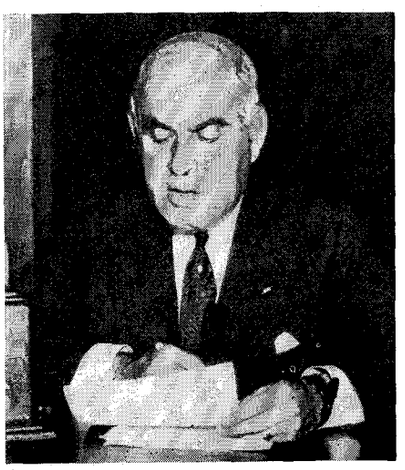
Again the rains descended, this time in Nebraska, where the Republican River overflowed, floated away houses and barns, and drowned ninety-six people. An eye-witness reported that the water rose in the valley eighteen feet in eight minutes.

On the same day, June 2, another dust-storm struck Southeastern Colorado, and, at the end of the week, the toll of death by flood stood at nine for Kansas; twenty-six for Colorado and Wyoming; seven for Texas; two for Missouri.

New York Disaster

New York, greatest sufferer of the flood in the East last week, buried forty people, men, women, and children, as a result of the disaster, and set about caring for 3,000 families made homeless by torrents which toppled houses and barns, drowned cattle, washed out railroad-track, carried away scores of bridges and telephone- and telegraph-poles, turned highways into roaring water-courses, and, in some places, piled up debris ten feet high. The property damage was estimated at $25,000,000.

Surveying the scene with sorrowful eye, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman promised that none of the sufferers would go hungry, unsheltered, or unclothed, and allocated $300,000 from the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration funds for repairing



Acme

Governor Lehman broadcasting precautions against disease in New York flood-area

roads, bridges, sewers, and water-systems, and for clearing away the debris.

His telegraphed request to President Roosevelt for Federal aid brought the immediate assignment of agents from Washington to confer at Albany on relief. The President had already ordered the Public Health Service, the War Department, and the Department of Agriculture to cooperate in aiding the stricken people.

The torrential rains, coming amid a terrific heat-wave, covered a ten-county area in the south-central part of the State. Among the score of cities, towns, and villages which suffered were Watkins Glen, Trumansburg, Hornell, Ithaca, Binghamton, Canajoharie, Bath, and Delhi.

Few, if any, of the victims, it was said, had insurance against flood, and would be unable to repair or rebuild their homes. Governor Lehman reassured them with the words: "I think the Red Cross and the Federal Government will provide money to rebuild your homes."

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Chairman of the American Red Cross, called upon the New York chapters for $350,000.

Flood-waters reached Pennsylvania, too. Twelve lives were lost, and the property damage was estimated in the millions. Maryland, another sufferer, was reported to have lost five lives.

While Americans were living through or reading of their own disastrous floods, the Yangtze, China's "dragon-river," went on a rampage, and turned its Valley into a vast inland sea 600 miles long. Two cities and several dozen villages were submerged, and the lives of 25,000,000 people in the path of the river endangered.

In Brief Review

Purvis Resigns: For "purely personal" reasons, Melvin H. ("Little Mel") Purvis, head of the Chicago office of the "G Men," resigned from the service on July 12. The red-headed, blue-eyed, slight nemesis of public enemies was silent about his plans. Asked about a report that he might head the inquiry into organized vice in New York City, he replied: "I've read about it; that's all I know about it."

"I have definite plans which I am not at liberty to discuss now. I believe I will be able to tell what they are a week or so from now."

Under the Purvis egis, "G Men" eradicated John Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and Verne Sankey. Thirty-one years old, Purvis, who is built like a jockey, weighs 127 pounds. Working his way through the University of South Carolina, he won a law degree, refused to become a farmer as his father wished.

His method he once described as keeping "driving constantly until the desired results are accomplished. The only way to combat crime is by cooperative, sincere work by all police agencies."

Purvis represents the archetype of "G Man"—legally-trained investigator who combines skill and breeding with conspicuous courage.

* * *

Ingalls Flight: Actress, dancer, and, once, a student-detective, Laura Ingalls got her pilot's license in 1930. Immediately she won two records. She went through 930 consecutive loops, and did 714 barrel-rolls. Last year, she completed a 17,000-mile solo-flight from New York to South America and return.

Twice she has attempted, unsuccessfully, to beat Amelia Earhart's West-East transcontinental non-stop flight record of seventeen hours, seven minutes, thirty seconds. But, leaving Floyd Bennett Field, New York, early in the morning of July 11, she guided her overloaded low-wing, Lockheed-Orion monoplane into the air, and eighteen hours and nineteen and one-half minutes later, arrived at the Union Air Terminal, Burbank, California. She was the first woman to have completed an East-West transcontinental non-stop flight.

* * *

Guilty: "My goodness, I hope that jury doesn't acquit me," said Mrs. Margaret Waley, nineteen years old, when her peers retired on July 13 to decide her complicity in the $200,000 kidnaping of George Philip Weyerhaeuser, son of a Tacoma, Washington, timberman, A. J. Chitty, United States Marshal, told reporters. It took the ten men and two women empaneled by the Tacoma Federal Court four and three-quarter hours to decide that she was guilty. Federal agents had warned her that she would be tried under a Washington State law providing the death penalty unless she admitted Federal jurisdiction. Her husband is serving a forty-five-year sentence for kidnaping.

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William Green, Labor Conciliator

He Proves Tradition That the Prestige and Influence of Labor as a Factor in American Life Hinges on the Personality of the President of the A. F. of L.

BY THEODORE C. WALLEN

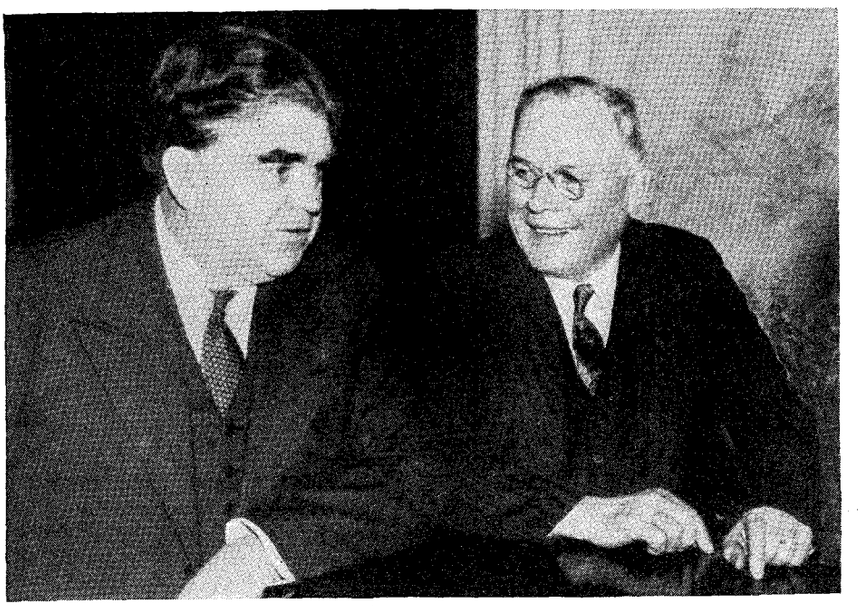
Chief of the Washington Bureau, New York *Herald Tribune*

So highly do hard-working members of the American Federation of Labor esteem the presidency of their organization that they are willing to dig down in their jeans and pay the man who fills it $12,000 a year, which, to most of them, looks like a plutocrat's salary.

Under the aggressive leadership of Samuel Gompers, it became the custom for Federation members to regard their President as a real leader and spokesman. The tradition persists to-day. The prestige and influence of Labor as a factor in American life hinges, largely, on the personality of the man who fills the top office in the Federation.

William Green, the incumbent, is somewhat unfortunate in having been the sole successor to the highly-revered founder and hero of the A. F. of L. Never does a convention pass without a reference to the "great Samuel Gompers."

Tho history shows that Gompers was attacked by radicals as "reactionary, fossilized, worm-eaten, and dead," that has long been forgotten by the lay-worker. In a sanctuary on the ground-floor of the Federation Building in Washington, many of his personal effects are preserved.



Keystone

John L. Lewis, left, *and William Green, rivals for labor leadership*

Two Men Compared

Naturally, people are always comparing Green and Gompers. Gompers was a fiery, spectacular fighter. Green is not built that way. In the calmer years of his long term, and even in the great labor crises of the last few years, he has depended upon conciliation and cooperation to achieve Labor's aims. He is, by nature, conservative.

At times he issues alarming statements, making threats about what Labor might do, but no one—even Administration leaders—is particularly frightened by them. They know that Green himself hates and fears strikes, or radical uprisings, and can be counted on to look at things in a practical light.

Green's way into the limelight was earned step by step. He came up through the ranks of the union, getting a firm grasp on economic realities as he advanced. His father was an English miner; his mother a native of Wales who had settled at Coshocton, Ohio, in the center of the soft-coal district, and raised a large family.

Formal school ended for Green at eighteen, when he went down into the mines with his father. Eager to continue his education, he became active in the union, showing ability as a public speaker and debater.

Steadily, he pushed his way to the top. At twenty-seven, he was elected Subdistrict President of the United Mine Workers of America. Six years later, he was made President of the Ohio District. Then he went into politics, and became Democratic State Senator for two terms, serving both as floor-leader and President.

As a child, he had been deeply impressed by the horrified expressions of women who saw their husbands carried out of the mines, maimed for life. He carried this picture in his mind until he succeeded in getting the Ohio Legislature to pass a workmen's compensation law that became a model for other States.

Work in Legislature

He also put through the "screen law" that abolished the practise under which operators paid miners only for that coal which withstood the test of screening. Since miners were not allowed to choose their own vein, sometimes they worked a whole day, and received nothing under the old scheme.

Before he left the political field, Green had been delegate to two Democratic National Conventions, and had worked actively for the nomination of Governor Cox, of Ohio, for the Presidency.

In 1913, he was elected International Secretary and Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, an influential position in labor ranks. From there it was only a step to the Executive Council, and a Vice Presidency of the Federation. At the death of Gompers, in 1924, the Executive Council elected Green to be his successor.

Green still maintains his family home in Coshocton, the town where he was born. His wife and five grown children are there. Since he has been spending long days—sometimes as much as sixteen hours at a stretch—busy at his desk, or in conference with government officials, in recent years he has found opportunity only occasionally to go back to visit Coshocton.

After the steady grind in his bare office, the labor leader likes to dress up in "tails," and dine in Washington's fashionable hotels. He takes no other recreation. Since the New Dealers arrived, social recognition has come his way as never before. At sixty-two Green, with his smooth-shaven round face and florid complexion, doesn't look more than fifty.

As a conciliator, Green has won many laurels. He has kept the ship sailing on her course in some pretty heavy weather, never letting zeal for the working man's condition run away with his better judgment as to how to accomplish the Federation's aims peacefully.

Fights Red Activities

When addressing a group of strikers, he makes a forceful appearance. He has gone into the center of many a disastrous strike and brought peace; he has taken hold of A. F. of L. conventions that threatened to get out of hand, and composed differences.

In recent months undercover opposition to Green within the Federation has been gradually increasing. The young, liberal group feels that he hasn't been progressive enough. Some of the old-timers, looking back to the days of the Federation's expansion and growth, between 1910 and 1920, are wishing for another Gompers to draw the organization together again.

(Continued on page 39)

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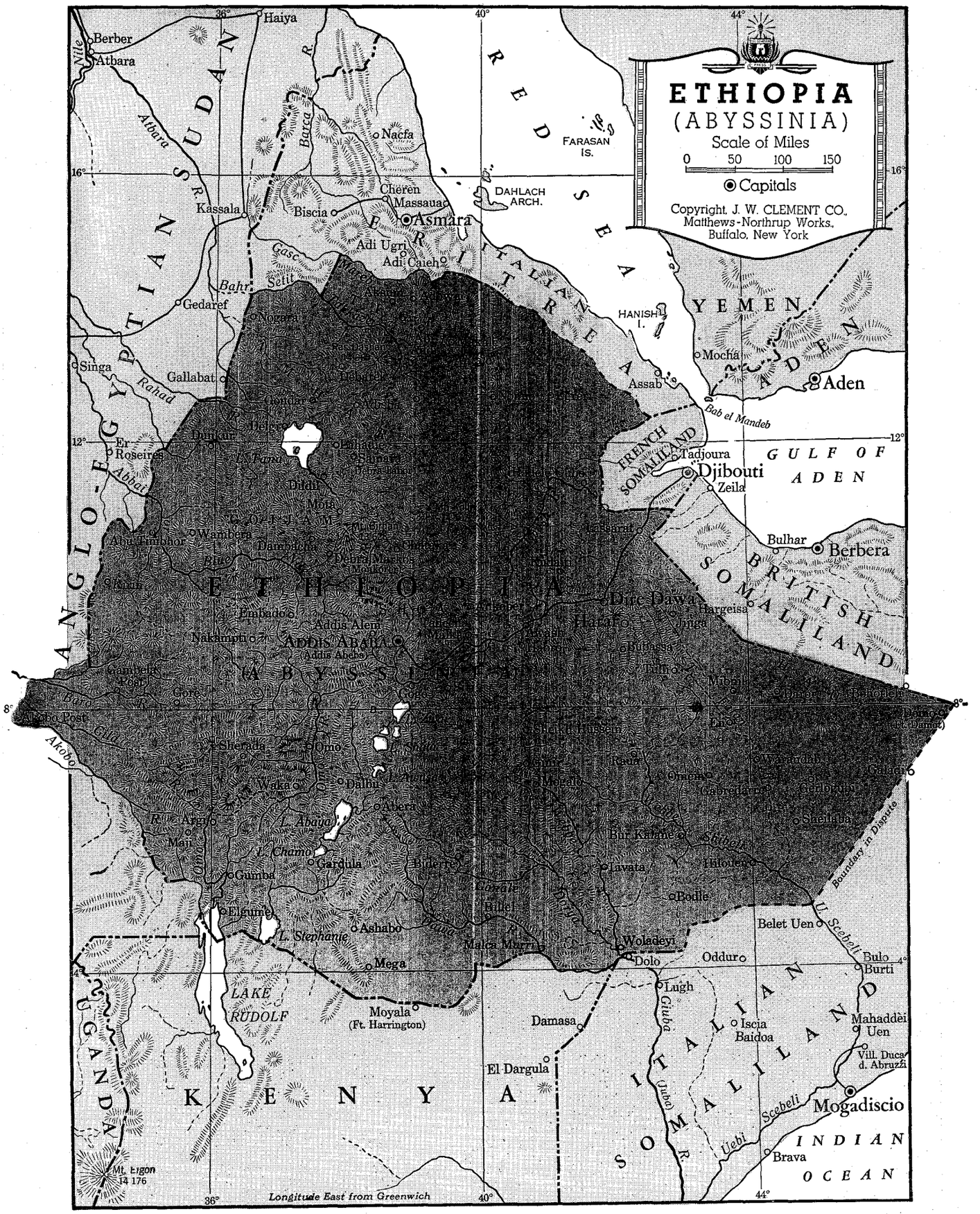

Ethiopia, the Biblical Cush, *a mountainous land of approximately 350,000 square miles (size of Venezuela), has an estimated population of 10,000,000 Coptic sect Christians of Hamitic-Semitic origin. The 487-mile French-owned railway, from the interior capital, Addis Ababa, to Djibouti, French Somaliland, connects it with the outside world. Nearby is Zeila, British Somaliland, reportedly offered to Ethiopia in exchange for concessions to Italy. Italian troops, landing at Massaua, Italian Eritrea, are in easy striking-distance of Adowa (directly south), where Italy was beaten in 1896. In Northwestern Ethiopia is Lake Tana (also Tsana), which partly controls the Nile's sources, on which England depends for her world cotton position. South is Italian Somaliland, which Rome would link with Eritrea and on whose border clashes last November started present dispute*

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Haile Selassie Tells America He Will Not Accept Italian "Sphere of Influence" in Ethiopia; Secretary Hull Cites Kellogg Peace-Pact; Britain Admits Rome Has Case for Expansion

A brief but graphic word-picture of his country's stand in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute was conveyed to the American people this week by Emperor Haile Selassie I.

It followed his official, unsuccessful appeal to Washington on July Fourth (see page 13), and served to focus new attention on his efforts to avert war at a time when peacemakers were working sedulously from several quarters toward this end.

In response to an invitation from the New York *Times*, Emperor Haile Selassie cabled a statement of his position which that newspaper published on its front page under his signature.

The harried ruler of Africa's leading independent nation declared that under no circumstances would he accept a railway or other zone in or through Ethiopia, administered or policed by Italy, inasmuch as history taught that such zones inevitably led to annexation.

No such zone exists in the case of the French railway connecting Addis Ababa and Djibouti (French Somaliland), and, during twenty-five years, Ethiopia had shown its capacity to accord every protection along this line, he pointed out.

"Our repeated efforts to secure a peaceful arbitral settlement have been constantly resisted by Italy, which originally refused arbitration, and only accepted, with bad grace, after three appeals to the League of Nations," the Emperor declared.

Voicing confidence that "the All-Powerful" would protect Ethiopia in the future, as it had for centuries, Haile Selassie said his country would not remain indifferent to foreign efforts to seize it.

Ethiopia will continue ardently to seek a peaceful settlement under the Kellogg pact, and the friendship treaty of 1928 with Italy; this failing, his people will resist armed invasion, the monarch affirmed.

War-Drums Beat

Meanwhile, the drums of war beat ominously in East Africa. Thousands of young Italian troops are pouring into Eritrea, adjoining Ethiopia on the Red Sea; debarking from transports at Massaua in a heat of 122 degrees.

The wharves are piled high with cases full of munitions and supplies; husky Italian laborers, who get from $3 to $5 a day, toil there or on roads 7,000 feet upward on the cool, great plateau adjacent to the Ethiopian frontier. The soldiers get about forty cents daily.

The young troops, dazzled by the burning sun, are allowed only two pints of water daily because of the shortage, and machinery is hurriedly being set up to distil seawater.

Ethiopia, no less than Italy, is massing its soldiery. A vivid description is given by the United Press: "Hill-tracks are alive with hurrying men as petty chieftains collected their own following in groups of fifty to 500. Warriors, with donkeys loaded with rations for a month, strapped curved swords to their side, lifted rifles to shoulders, and went off to military encampments, after calling their servant-girls to follow."

Foreign service corps are in the making to assist Ethiopia. From Grasse, France, Hal Du Berrier, former American commercial pilot, announced he had recruited a dozen flyers for service in the Emperor's Army. Ambulance and other corps also are being organized in European capitals.

Hubert Julian, the "Black Eagle of Harlem," after trying for months to join the Ethiopian air-forces, has been given his "wings" by the Emperor.

© International

Secretary of State Hull

New Peace-Moves

In far away Europe, peace-moves played an important rôle in diverse developments. Washington again was prominently active.

On July 6, the Ethiopian Emperor's plea to invoke the Kellogg-Briand pact was rejected. Italy's press thereupon hailed this as supporting the justice of its position.

To demonstrate that this was far from true, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made three sudden gestures. He told Ambassador Augusto Rosso, of Italy, that America evinced a strong interest and concern over the crisis; he summoned British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay and André de Laboulaye of France for a talk on a reported Anglo-French-Italian parley on Ethiopia; and, on July 12, he made a sweeping declaration to the press in support of the Kellogg pact.

In England, Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, startled the House of Commons by admitting Italy's need for expansion, as well as the justice of some of her criticism of Ethiopia, but questioned whether she was justified in plunging into war.

Both Italy and France were pleased by the speech; London felt optimistic.

Soibelman

Sir Samuel Hoare

The chief task lay in settling the double deadlock over the League of Nations Commission, which broke up in Scheveningen, Holland, trying to arbitrate the Ualual border-dispute, cause of the present crisis.

The League Council was to meet again on July 25 to discuss this stalemate, an eventuality the Powers would avoid because of a possibility Italy might resign her seat.

From Rome it was reported progress was being made in special peace-negotiations by Britain, Italy, and France, presumably in London. Joseph A. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, had been conferring there for a week.

The objects of these pourparlers reputedly were to allow the League to bow out of the impasse to save its face, and press Ethiopia to accept Italy's terms when they had been reduced to a minimum.

Lake Tsana a Factor

Once again Lake Tsana became an important factor in the dispute. This lake, in Ethiopia, is the source of the Blue Nile. The J. G. White Engineering Company, of New York, recently completed a survey for a huge dam which will guarantee a constant reserve of water for the great river —and, hence, for the Sudanese cotton-fields.

Work, which is being financed by the British and Sudanese Governments, had been held up because of unsettled political conditions. Italy is said to oppose the project.

A gloomy picture of inevitable war was cabled to the New York *Times* from London by Frederick T. Birchall, a correspondent. He described Premier Mussolini as dead set on the African venture, since to turn back now—with 200,000 men in the field—would spell disaster for him.

Likewise, he said, Haile Selassie, drawing his support from tribal princes, who would not stand for invasion, must fight it out.

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Political Crisis in Austria

Schuschnigg Narrowly Escapes Death in Motor Accident Which Kills Wife, Injures Son and Three Others; Starhemberg "Stands By"

Austria experienced a political crisis on July 13, when Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Federal Chancellor, narrowly escaped death when his automobile struck a tree near Linz, Upper Austria, under unexplained circumstances—almost a year after his predecessor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, was assassinated.

Doctor Schuschnigg's thirty-four-year-old wife was instantly killed; his nine-

Prince Starhemberg

year-old son, Kurt, as well as a nurse, detective, and chauffeur, were injured; the accident was ascribed to a defective steering-wheel, which, some mechanics thought, had been tampered with. The Linz police doubted there had been sabotage, but sent the wreckage to Vienna for examination.

The Chancellor, pale, white-haired despite his thirty-eight years, was hurled clear of the smashed machine, suffering only shock. With his family he was en route from Vienna to St. Gilgen, where he planned to rest after a hard year in office.

Austria Is Shocked

News of the accident shocked the nation, and, for a time, caused much uneasiness among officials. President Wilhelm Miklas immediately convoked a meeting of Ministers still in the capital, and sent a special air-plane to fetch Doctor Schuschnigg's close friend, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, the Vice-Chancellor, who was in Venice.

Maj. Emil Fey, Minister of the Interior and Special Commissar for Security Measures, also was hurriedly summoned from Carinthia. Meanwhile, the Vienna police stood in readiness to crush disorder.

For some time there were rumors that the Heimwehr (Home Guard), powerful political factor, commanded by Prince Starhemberg, would attempt to seize power, and eliminate the Chancellorship. The Nazis, too, Vienna reported, started a whispering campaign, spreading talk that Doctor Schuschnigg was dead.

The capital remained calm, waiting the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor, delayed because of fog. He greeted the grief-stricken Chancellor at the station the next day, shortly after taking over temporary control of the Government.

Building New Nation

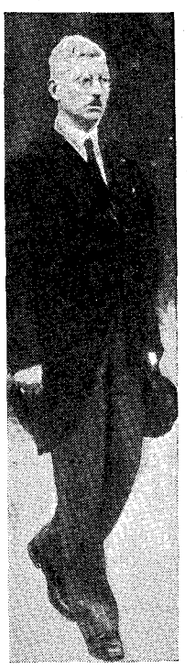
Prince Starhemberg's rôle in modern Austria was brilliantly delineated in a special article written in the June 8 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST by Mohammed Essad-Bey, Russian-born fighter and author.

"After the disturbances of last year, Prince von Starhemberg, together with his friend, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, is rebuilding a new Austria," he wrote. "These two are resolved to preserve their country's political independence under all circumstances.

"No matter how insignificant present-day Austria may appear to the outsider, this little country is tremendously important so far as the maintenance of European peace, or the outbreak of a new world war, is concerned.

"To-day, it is exclusively in Prince Starhemberg's hands that the vital decision rests, whether the weight and the fate of Austria be thrown into one or the other scale balancing international equilibrium."

At Linz, before Doctor Schuschnigg began the sad journey by special train to Vienna with the body of his wife, his spiritual adviser, Mgr. Matzinger, stated the Chancellor would continue the active leadership of the Austrian Fascist Government.



Chancellor Schuschnigg

Doctor Schuschnigg, general's son and lawyer, is a protégé of the late Chancellor Ignaz Seipel. Ardent believer in the restoration of the Hapsburgs, he formed the Catholic Storm Troopers, who aided the Federal Army and Heimwehr in crushing Socialist and Nazi revolts.

Little Austria found complications abroad to enhance her worries. Nicholas Titulescu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, announced that Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia would mobilize if the Hapsburgs were restored.

Trade-Pact Signed

Russo-American One-Year Commercial Treaty Reached

On July 12 the United States and Russia, which broke off trade-negotiations last fall, reputedly over the old Russian debt and loan questions, signed a one-year commercial agreement.

It was signed by Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Foreign Commissar Maxim M. Litvinoff, in Moscow, and came as a complete surprize to Washington observers. Under the agreement, which can be renewed indefinitely, Russia is expected to buy $30,000,000 worth of goods during the coming year. The United States, too, will increase her purchases.

The text of the pact does not mention the amount of these, but, last year, American exports to Russia were $15,913,000, while Soviet imports to the United States amounted to $12,709,000.

Negotiations were concluded under the United States Tariff Act of 1934, which empowers the President to conclude trade-agreements containing tariff-concessions. Belgium, Brazil, and Czechoslovakia also have signed such treaties, which are Executive documents not requiring Senate confirmation.

"In return for the assurance of the Soviet Government that it will be its policy to increase substantially its purchases of American products," said a statement by Ambassador Bullitt, "the United States is prepared to extend to the Soviet Union tariff-concessions granted in trade-agreements to other countries."

The Ambassador pointed out that during the last three years Russian purchases in the United States had averaged only $12,000,000. According to a dispatch to the New York *Times* by Harold Denny, of its Moscow Bureau, the real significance of the trade-deal is "the fact that it breaks the ice."

Much of the Russia-bound exports are expected to be railway-equipment, trucks, and air-plane motors. In 1930, in the midst of the Five-Year Plan, Russian exports reached the peak under the Soviet régime — $114,000,000. Exports to the United States have consisted, for the most part, of furs, coal, manganese, and ores.

Dreyfus, Hero of Drama, Dies

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Dreyfus, who died in Paris on July 12, at seventy-five, was the central figure in one of the most sensational dramas of modern times.

An Alsatian Jew, he went to Paris to study for the Army. His rise was rapid. Captain at thirty, he was sent to the French General Staff as a probationer, first of his race to be so honored.

On October 15, 1894, he was accused of high treason. He was sent to Devil's Island, returned to face a new trial.

Again found guilty, Dreyfus was sentenced to ten years, then pardoned. In 1906, he established his innocence.

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CURRENT OPINION

Editors Denounce and Cheer President's Letter Urging Passage of Coal-Control Bill Regardless of Constitutionality Doubts; American Press Analyzes Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Constitutionality Controversy: An Army of 450,000 soft-coal miners, set to strike on July 31, stood on the side-lines last week while another bitter controversy over Administration policies raged in the press. It sprang from President Roosevelt's action in asking a House subcommittee to push the Guffey-Snyder Coal-Control Bill to early enactment regardless of doubts as to its constitutionality.

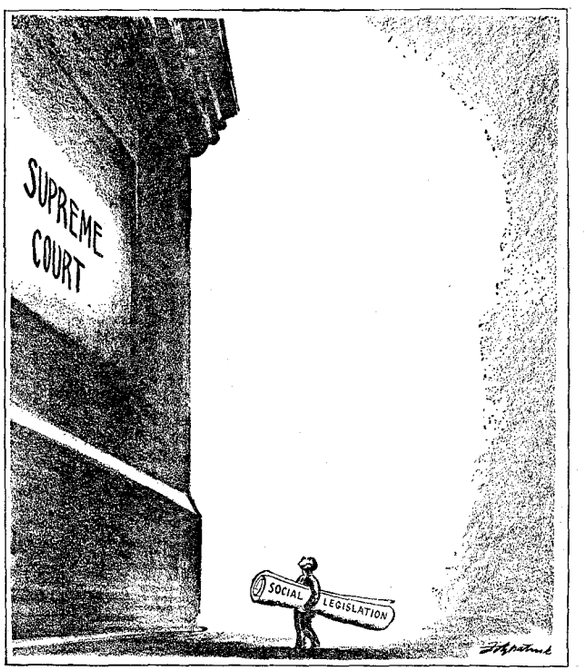
The bill, sponsored by Pennsylvania's plump, cheerful Democratic Senator Joseph F. Guffey, seeks to stabilize an industry which, admittedly, has long been "sick." Some coal-producers back it. Others, an apparent majority, are strongly opposed. The miners are for it; they postponed their strike last month when the President promised to press the measure.

Editors lined up to denounce or cheer the President for his letter urging House action. Critics saw him "attacking the Constitution"—paving the way to a campaign issue by forcing dubious legislation to a Supreme Court test, and, if unsuccessful, demanding a constitutional amendment in his 1936 fight for reelection. His supporters averred that Mr. Roosevelt was taking a proper and orderly course.

Talk of President Roosevelt's "amazing letter" to Representative Samuel B. Hill, Democrat of Washington, said David Lawrence, Washington commentator, "has reached the point where Members of Congress are beginning to compare it with the fatal blunder made by President Wilson in his letter appealing for a Democratic Congress in 1918."

He continued:

> But, as pointed out by various Senators who are discussing it, the difference is that Mr. Wilson merely made a political or tactical error of judgment, whereas Mr. Roosevelt has enunciated a principle of government entirely at variance with the historic conception of Presidential or Congressional duty toward the Constitution. Here is the sentence that probably will be quoted again and again, and for which, as yet, no defense has appeared from any Administration spokesmen in Congress:
>
> "I hope your Committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."
>
> This is tantamount to saying that it doesn't matter whether a bill is plainly unconstitutional, it should be passed anyhow. If this philosophy were followed, there would be an end to the Constitution altogether. For, if Congress were to ignore Supreme Court decisions, and pass laws in conflict with the Constitution, it might conceivably feel it also had tne power to suspend certain articles of the Constitution. Congress could, if it chose, refuse to appropriate money to carry on the judicial branch of the Government. . . .
>
> The effort to pile upon the Supreme Court responsibility for saying "No" to a powerful labor-union which is dictating passage of the Guffey Bill is commented upon generally here as a political move designed to strengthen Mr. Roosevelt's position with the labor vote in 1936. For even if the Court tabooed the law, Mr. Roosevelt would get credit from the labor-unions for having tried to get the measure through.
>
> Then there is the strategy of trying to get enough groups of voters antagonistic to the Supreme Court so that a constitutional amendment will be more easily adopted.



The Great Hurdle

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Mr. Lawrence thus presented the arguments of those who oppose the President's action in this connection. For the other side, the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) was a vigorous spokesman. It said:

> President Roosevelt follows the only logical and honorable course open to him in calling upon Congress to pass the Guffey Bill to regulate the soft-coal industry and let the question of its constitutionality be decided by the Supreme Court.
>
> Typical of Tory hypocrisy is the ranting of reactionary newspapers that Mr. Roosevelt is putting the Supreme Court "on the spot." What other course would the Tories have him pursue?
>
> It is not the function of Congress to settle questions of constitutionality. That is solely the prerogative of the Supreme Court. And until we have some system by which that Court may render advisory opinions on legislation, either to Congress, or to the President, the only method of determining constitutionality of legislation is to pass it, and then institute a test-case.
>
> That is what President Roosevelt will have to do—unless our whole legislative machine is to be stalled every time some legislator questions the constitutionality of a measure.
>
> It is clear what the Tories want. They want the President to do nothing. Those Tories offered no remedy during the many years they were in power. Nor do they offer a remedy now. . . .
>
> The Guffey coal-bill marks the first constructive effort any one has made to end the demoralization of a vital industry. Yet the Tories cry: "No, no. This bill may be unconstitutional."

In his letter to Representative Hill, Chairman of the Ways and Means subcommittee investigating the Guffey measure, President Roosevelt said that "no one is in a position to give assurance that the proposed act will withstand constitutional test for the simple fact that you can get, not ten, but a thousand differing legal opinions on the subject."

He pointed out that "a decision of the Supreme Court relative to this measure would be helpful as indicating, with increasing clarity, the constitutional limits within which this Government must operate."

Then, in conclusion: "I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

Under the terms of the bill, broad powers would be conferred upon a national coal-commission, which would have authority to buy up and retire mines. Operators would pay a 25 per cent. "compliance tax" on the sale of coal at the mine. Of this, 99 per cent. would be returned to operators who agreed to comply with provisions of the bill. Smaller graduated taxes also would be imposed.

Opponents of the bill challenged its constitutionality on the ground that coal-mining is not interstate commerce. Operators claiming to represent 60.1 per cent. of the total 1934 production declared that costs to the consumer would be from $.75 to $1.20 a ton higher. This was denied by the National Conference of Bituminous Coal Producers, which advocated the bill as a long-needed stabilizer.

"It is shocking," said the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), "for a President of the United States to insist that the Congress pass special legislation without giving concern to its constitutionality," and the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind.-Rep.) declared that "bombarding the Supreme Court with obviously unconstitutional measures reflects a deliberate intent to incite the rabble to demands for dangerous revision."

In the opinion of the Charleston (W. Va.) *Daily Mail* (Ind.-Rep.): "Nowhere else in Government, we believe, is there a parallel to this suggestion that Congress

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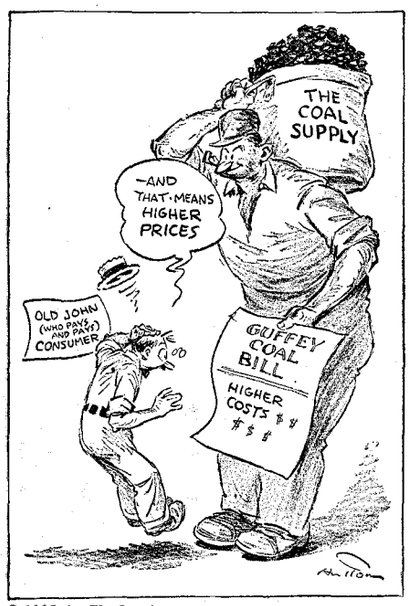

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He Ought to Know

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

pass so vast and important a piece of legislation on the off-chance it will weather the test of constitutionality."

Furthermore: "In the longer perspective of later years, the suggestion of the Attorney General of the United States and the demand of the President of the United States that Congress pass legislation which probably is unconstitutional may stand as the strangest and most wilful proposal of a strange and wilful Administration. Even to-day it takes its place as the expression of a capricious mind, the final abandonment of Government by Constitution."

"Thus," agreed the Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.), "we have the spectacle of our President making an indirect and insidious attack on our form of government. Instead of going directly to the people with a request for the amendment he seeks, he first resorts to questionable methods to build up support for his plan. This is unworthy of the high office he holds."

To the Reno *Evening Gazette* (Rep.), "the President seems to believe that he is greater than the Constitution, wiser than its provisions, and so would substitute an autocratic government, dominated by the Executive, for its present form. . . . There can be but one choice between a representative form of government which has withstood the shock and test of time for almost one hundred and fifty years and a passing President who would revolutionize it to suit his fantastic political notions."

"Mr. Roosevelt has crossed the Rubicon," declared the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.). "But it is still up to the people whether this Republic shall, in future, travel the Appian Way of the Cæsars, or the American Way laid out by the founding-fathers."

In the view of the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.), the President's "persistent persuasion on the Guffey coal-bill and other legislation of doubtful validity is additional evidence of the determination of the New Deal to try to revamp the Constitution."

The Jackson (Miss.) *News* (Dem.) said the President's action "is not only bad judgment, but poor politics."

Two prominent Independent-Democratic newspapers, the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun*, also were critical. *The Sun* thought that "President Roosevelt ought to have profited better from the experience he gained in the NRA fiasco."

The Times said: "There are some things worse than strikes. One would be a Congress passing a law under the guns of labor leaders. Another might be preaching the doctrine that it is safe, or at least good political tactics, to play fast and loose with the Constitution."

Emphasizing a point made by a number of papers, the Denver *Post* (Ind.) said that "for the President to urge Congress to enact legislation regardless of doubts about its constitutionality is unprecedented. Prior to the New Deal, it was the custom of Presidents, when a bill came to them from Congress, to ask the Attorney General for an opinion. If he said it was unconstitutional, the President vetoed it as a matter of course."

Opposing these opinions, many papers rallied to the President's support.

Mr. Roosevelt's "request that Congress pass the Guffey-Snyder coal-bill, regardless of doubts raised as to its constitutionality, said the Washington *News* (Ind.), "is less disturbing than would be his request to shelve the bill because of such doubts. Legalistic *Hamlets* have paraded the bogey of unconstitutionality on the eve of every important social reform.

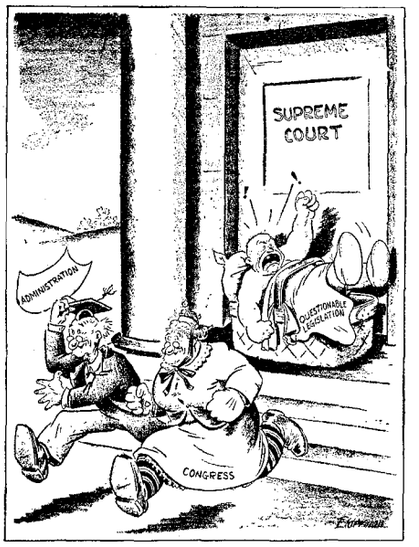
"Had Congress heeded their timid counsel, the nation's legislative arm would long since have been paralyzed. . . . If we allow fear of the courts to dominate legislation, we are no longer under a democracy, but under a kritarchy, or rule of the judges."

Asking what was wrong with the President's suggestion, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind.-Dem.) added that "if Congress is to be estopped from enacting any law the constitutionality of which is not conceded, the Constitution would indeed become the strait-jacket that even the narrow-constructionists say it is not."

To this paper, "the real issue confronting Congress in the coal-stabilization bill is not the question of the constitutionality of the measure—altho doubts as to its constitutionality exist aplenty—but the question of its intrinsic desirability."

In the opinion of the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "the conjecture that the President is getting ready to challenge the authority of the Supreme Court in case it invalidates further important New Deal laws is scarcely borne out by an impartial analysis of his message." In fact, "by sounding a call for speedy decisions on important regulatory issues, the President has aroused hope that many of the hampering uncertainties which impede recovery will quickly be resolved."

To the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.), the Guffey bill "represents an effort to find a new solution by legislation which was drawn with the latest decisions of the Supreme Court in mind. There is no other way to tell in advance whether this—or any other—legislation will meet the constitutional test. The fact that the Supreme Court has recently passed upon a related question only adds to the doubt."



Yes, Sir, It's Your Baby!

—Elderman in the Washington Post

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prediction: "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."—*Psalms* 68, 31.

On a royal errand, a high emissary bowed himself ceremoniously out of the suburban Palace late on July Fourth. As the bright African light faded, he hurried over the war-beclouded roads to Addis Ababa, straight to the door of the American Legation—reopened, in 1928, after twenty years.

Alabama's youthful William Perry George, *Chargé d'Affaires,* turned aside from an Independence Day celebration for the American colony to receive from him a sealed envelop containing a five-page note.

In an hour it was on the cables to Washington; in his Palace, Haile Selassie I, King of Kings of Ethiopia, waited, wondering whether the prophecy of the Bible would be fulfilled.

To Cordell Hull, tall, cautious Secretary of State, The Lion of Judah's plea to invoke the Kellogg-Briand pact against Italy was a surprize. And his reply for the President was no less a surprize.

Yet, on the whole, the nation gave its full approval—even tho it was on the ground of expediency and circumstance. Opinion seemed general, however, that the pact was dead.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* thus sized up the situation:

> In form, tho not in substance, Secretary Hull's reply . . . is calculated to make the judicious mourn. The Secretary of State expresses his "gratification" that the League of Nations is handling the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, tho he well knows that the League has done, and will do, precisely nothing. Piously, he hopes that neither nation will resort to war, a hope which, empty enough in the light of Italy's actions, and Mussolini's words, he proceeds to shatter by advising American residents to leave Ethiopia.
>
> Unfortunately, such ludicrous dodging of the issue is the only feasible reply to Haile Selas-

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sie's embarrassing note. Everybody knows that Italy is preparing to violate the Kellogg-Briand Pact. But, the terms of that pact are no less pious, and no more effectual, than the language of Secretary Hull's note. If any one of its sixty-odd signatories chooses to violate the pact, there is no effective action within its terms which can be taken against the violator. In fact, the only thing which the United States is bound to do under the treaty is to refrain from war.

It is true that, in 1931, when Japan invaded Manchuria, Secretary Stimson took the position that the pact required its signers to consult in the event of war. But, the only result of Stimson's efforts to arouse world opinion against Japan was to arouse Japanese opinion against the United States. No doubt his recollection of that fiasco helped restrain Secretary Hull from making footless protests to Italy, or attempting to consult with other nations, not one of which, with the possible exception of Great Britain, would care to consult.

Secretary Hull's cautious policy does not mean, of course, that the United States approves of Italy's conduct as the Italian press has jubilantly concluded. There is a great deal of moral indignation in this country over the prospect of such a war. That indignation may and should be made effective in the form of an embargo on shipments of arms. Such an embargo, however, should be imposed against both parties to the conflict.

The Pact of Paris (signed in 1928) is the "first major victim of the conflict between Italy and Ethiopia," according to Edwin L. James, Managing Editor and foreign observer of the New York *Times*, in an article in that paper, in which he said:

> It had been in a comatose state, which many thought indicated a condition of *rigor mortis*, since the assault and battery committed by the Japanese when they took Manchuria from China. Now it is being buried, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Describing Washington's stand "bathetic," Mr. James continued: "The only prospect of the United States profiting out of the business is the chance that we may learn the unwisdom of encouraging false hopes in other countries, particularly weak and small countries."

> . . . Yet we, as a Government, and as a People, persisted in putting forward the anti-war treaty as something powerful, something real. And, in so doing, we were unmoral, even if we were blinded by that messianic impulse which finds a place always in our foreign policy.

In the opinion of *The Christian Science Monitor*, the United States has been caught in "the grip of the same mesmeric circumstances which are preventing the rest of the world from doing anything effective in averting war."

For the United States, under any circumstances, to permit itself to be drawn into the controversy would be "folly," declared the Minneapolis *Journal*.

What about France and England? The invoking of the Kellogg-Briand Pact need not wait on action by the United States, thought the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. "The country of the late Aristide Briand has a full share in the credit for it, and would be the logical country to remind its ally, Italy, of the obligations resting upon the signatories."

"Probably the reason Ethiopia sent the appeal . . . was because she desired to get one of the larger Powers to take a hand," surmised the Fargo (N. D.) *Forum*.

More and more the African issue "seems to rest squarely with Britain," commented the Houston *Chronicle*. "If Britain is prepared to use force, and her statesmen can convince Mussolini of that fact, a peaceful settlement will be found."

The war-threat comes at a time when millions of Britons have just voted to back up the League as a peace instrument. Comment in the British Isles was divergent.

"The coming war is nakedly, and unashamedly, a deliberate war of aggression and plunder," remarked *The Daily Herald*, of London. "And the League Powers which have given their plighted word to take certain measures to prevent this 'murder program' are urged to tear up these pledges, and cheer the murder. . . . If the League fails to do its duty (impose collective sanctions) then the League dies, and, with it, the whole system of 'collective security.'"

That it may be too late, even if war is averted, to recall the Italian Expeditionary Force was the fear expressed by *The Manchester Guardian*. "To a dictator of a Fascist State it is no easy thing to bring home unused the troops you have sent away with martial rhetoric, and colored bunting, as if to consummate the spirit of thirteen years' endeavor."

France, too, according to *The Daily Telegraph*, of London, has "declared a hundred times of late that her foreign policy is founded on the League, and that there is no safety outside it."

The Liberal *News Chronicle* (London) voiced the conviction that "there is one form only in which that compelling restraint (upon Mussolini) can be exercised. That is the united determination of all the signatories that the spirit and the letter of the (League) Covenant shall not be broken."

The Times, of London, took this attitude: "One country can not make itself sole executor of all the (League) articles. Nor is this country likely to be drawn into assuming further obligations, or defining its present obligations more precisely, by the example of other countries in strongly advocating strict application of the Covenant, and then leaving it altogether to one side when their own particular interests make its application irksome."

"We hope the Cabinet will make all possible efforts to convince the Ethiopian Emperor that Italy means business, and that his best plan is to promptly comply with her demands," declared *The Daily Mail*.

The New Statesman described Mussolini as "drunk with power, pride, and patriotism, and intends to get what he wants in his own way."

For the first time in many weeks the prominent *Giornale d'Italia*, of Rome, mentioned the subject editorially. Under the signature of Virginio Gayda, its Editor, it said: "(Sir Samuel) Hoare's speech was tranquil, serene, and full of caution. Its moderate tone was even cordial toward Italy, and was especially welcome despite the fact that Hoare abstained from defining precisely Great Britain's intentions, and future moves."

An unnamed commentator wrote at Geneva that "Britain is saving the League by repudiating the Covenant, and reverting to pre-War treaties."

In Italy, also, *Affari Esteri* (Foreign Affairs) believed it difficult to think that "the British Lion, which, for the past century, has given abundant proof of the nails and teeth with which it is furnished, should suddenly transform itself into a placid lamb." It warned Italy to be on guard.

The newspaper *Piccolo* (noon edition of *Giornale d'Italia*) was disinclined to believe reconvening the League Council for consideration of the issue would be gainful.

"Italy Is Rewriting an Heroic Page of Her History."—Mussolini

—Thomas in the Detroit News

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The World Turns Its Eyes on Ethiopia . .

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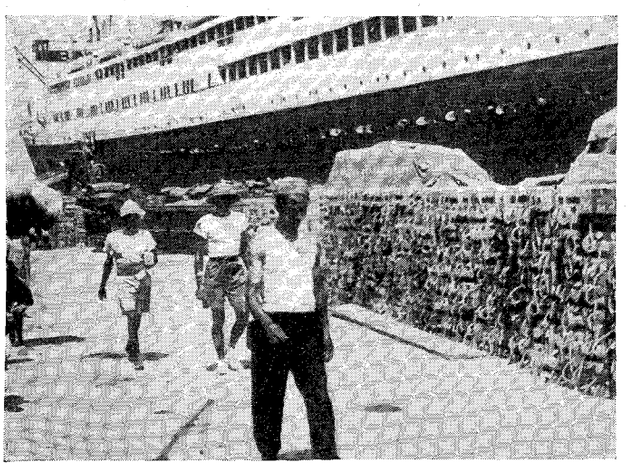
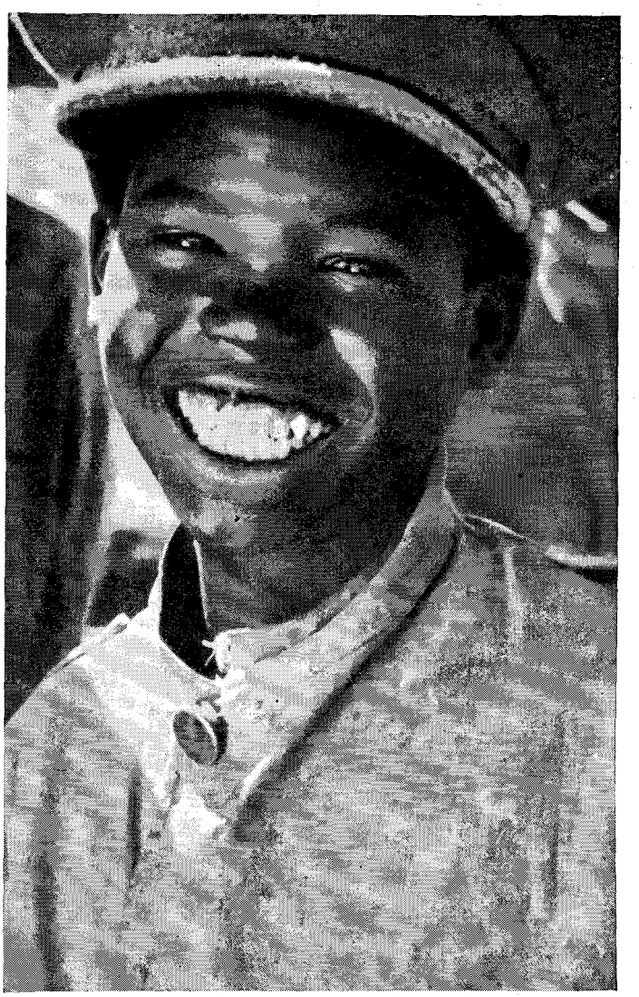
Ethiopia has no seaports, but its capital, Addis Ababa, is connected by a French-owned railroad with Djibouti in French Somaliland on the Gulf of Aden, where a freighter is shown unloading ammunition while a French cruiser stands by

Cases of machine-gun bullets, imported from France, awaiting distribution to Ethiopian soldiers



Ammunition for the Italian forces arrives at the port of Massaua in Eritrea, north of Ethiopia



Young Abyssinian soldier, happy because he has just been paid, and not knowing what's ahead of him

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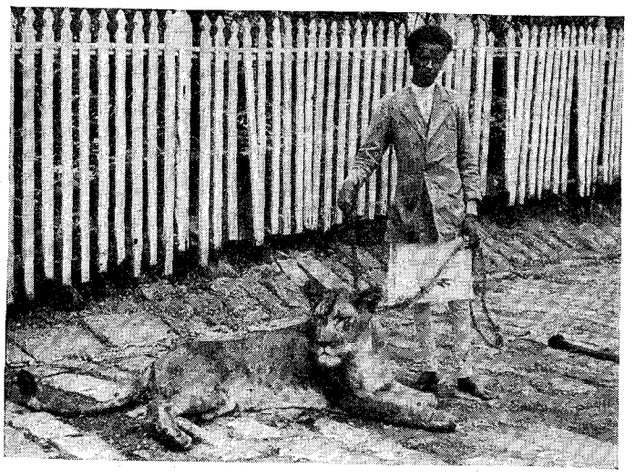
. . Where Italy Seeks an African Destiny

Abyssinia is learning modern ways, but keeps its tribal drums and primitive ceremonies



A guard and one of the lions of Emperor Haile Selassie I, who is known as The Lion of Judah

Officers of the Ethiopian Army: Their uniforms represent a compromise between their old hunting-skins and the outfits of the Belgian officers who trained them. Abyssinia now has 350,000 men under arms, and can call out 800,000

Mickey Mouse *and news-reels are popular among moviegoers in Addis Ababa*

Barefoot soldiers and white-robed natives in front of the Addis Ababa station of the Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND COMMENT

Hoover's Objective—Galvanizing Into Action Anti-Roosevelt Forces; "Availability" of Colonel Knox; President Hopes to Make Contact With People in "Fence-Mending" Tour

No one close to Mr. Hoover thinks he has the slightest thought of declaring himself out as a Presidential candidate for 1936. This does not mean that he is a candidate. It means that Mr. Hoover himself does not know, and probably will not know until next year.

Acme

Herbert Hoover at San Diego Fair

If he did not want a second term in the White House, he would be the first of his line in that respect. While not noted for political astuteness, Mr. Hoover realizes full well that there is no popular clamor for his return.

He feels, his confidants say, that it was not the pro-Roosevelt but the anti-Hoover vote, or, perhaps, more accurately, the anti-ins vote, that brought in the New Deal. He is said to be convinced, to-day, that if Mr. Roosevelt goes out in 1936, it will be due not so much to the popularity of the candidate against him as to the "agin" vote.

He believes that if all the elements dissatisfied with the New Deal could be brought together in the electoral vote, Mr. Roosevelt would be defeated as of to-day. If those in the confidence of Mr. Hoover are to be believed, his first objective to-day is to do what he can to galvanize into concerted action the anti-Roosevelt forces.

The question of candidates, in this view, should come far later.

* * *

Friends of the former President do not conceal, however, the fact that he is thinking about the subject. According to persons who have talked with him lately, he has even begun to evolve a formula.

The first point of it is that the Republican Party should avoid the nomination of an Easterner. This is on the theory that the normally conservative interests of the East would jump at a chance to vote for any one to the Right of Mr. Roosevelt in any event, while Westerners, especially Middle Westerners, would start off with a prejudice against an Easterner.

* * *

There seems to be no room for doubt that Mr. Hoover has rather definitely committed himself to this position, because several who have talked with him agree on the information. It indicates what might happen if Mr. Hoover, at the time of the national convention, found the situation unpropitious to his own nomination, but receptive of his influence.

Ogden Mills, Representative Wadsworth, Associate Justice Roberts, and Governor Hoffman of New Jersey would all be tabu under this formula. Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, would be geographically perfect.

In the Republican leadership there are many who think Colonel Knox is in Mr. Hoover's mind. The Colonel himself, in a letter to the ambitious young man who started, at Cleveland, a regional conference all his own, said in so many words that he was conscious of the talk of his "availability" in 1936 and for that reason had best not complicate regional gatherings.

The nomination, and election, of a Colonel Knox, while certainly not to the preferred taste of the men who now control the National Committee, would come as close to a vindication of the Hoover policies as any nomination yet proposed, according to friends of the former President.

It has been suggested that, under such an Administration, Mr. Hoover would feel perfectly at home in Washington, and, conceivably, might even have a voice in the make-up of the Administration.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt, meanwhile, has begun to mend his fences. He felt keenly the refusal of the House, or even a majority of the Democratic membership, to stand by him in the fight for the "death sentence" in the public-utility holding-company bill.

Since he had made it a personal issue, the defeat, too, was personal. Beneath the surface, there is a great deal of bitterness. The President's friends feel that he must do something spectacular to reestablish his leadership without delay.

They feel that, unless he can demonstrate that he has the country with him, there will be growing uncertainty of his ability to control his own Party in Congress, and this on the eve of the Presidential campaign year. The initial efforts to that end already are under way.

* * *

The virtual certainty that Congress will remain in session until late August or early September gives the President a month and a half or two to improve his position. Since Congress is ill-tempered about being kept here through a hot summer, and blames a Presidential miscalculation in the tax issue, it is not the best possible time for the President to patch up the cleavage in his Party.

* * *

It is with this outlook in view that the President has decided to make a trip across the country regardless of how late Congress sits. By stops for speeches at various key-points, like Milwaukee and Boulder Dam, he hopes to get closer to the people of the country.

He has in mind the remarkable success of his overland trip last year upon his return from Hawaii. To be sure, the President, at that time, had encountered no such defeat in Congress as that of two weeks ago.

But, even so, the friendliness of the people all along his route, and, especially, in the Middle West, far exceeded his expectations. As a result, in his "turning-point" speech in Wisconsin, on August 11, Mr. Roosevelt, it is said, hopes to derive considerable satisfaction from his speaking-trip.

Presumably to avoid the idea of a self-imposed test, the President's friends resist the tendency to draw a parallel with Woodrow Wilson's turn to the country from the Senate when it became apparent that the League of Nations fight was going against him in 1919. Mr. Wilson, much to his surprize, found the country of the same mind as the Senate.

From the reports of New Deal scouts in the field, Mr. Roosevelt is said to believe that the sentiment of the country has changed, but not so far that it can not be won back by a careful personal statement of the issues and alternatives.

Acme

Col. Frank Knox

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Specter of Paralysis Stalks Carolina

Science Has Weapons for the Battle With This Year's Poliomyelitis Epidemics; New Vaccines Are Undergoing Their First Critical Tests

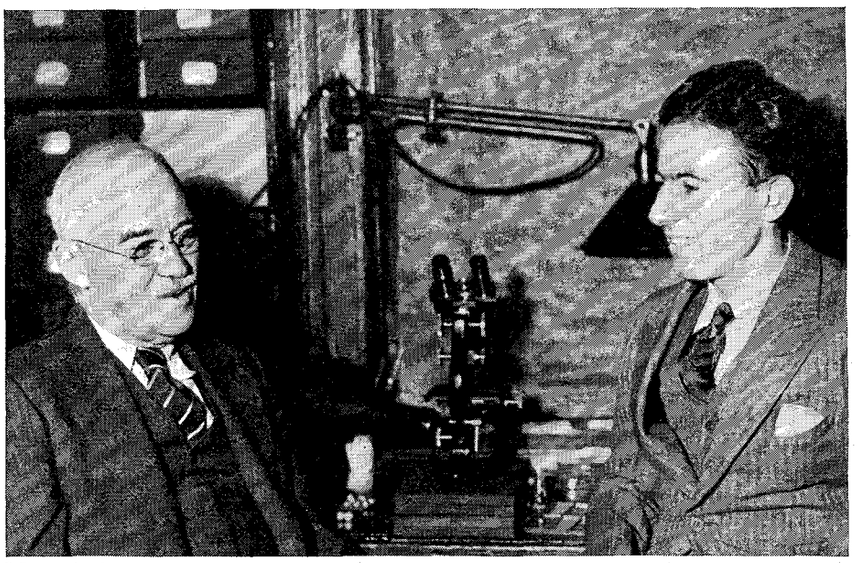
"Gatherings of persons over the State should be stopped at once," exclaimed Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, Secretary of the State Board of Health of North Carolina, as he surveyed, last week, the mounting toll of the poliomyelitis epidemic which started two months ago in the east-central section of his State.

Up to July 6, 312 cases had been reported since January 1. Sixty-one of the State's 100 counties had been visited by the disease; fourteen children had lost their lives, scores were paralyzed.

Tho some fifteen cases appeared earlier, the real outburst began in May, when there were forty-four new cases. In June, there were 198, and, to July 6, fifty-five more. Fifty-eight cases have been reported in neighboring counties in Virginia, but the westward spread of the epidemic apparently has been checked.

Nearly a month ago, the United States Public Health Service recognized the coming epidemic, and sent Dr. A. G. Gilliam to the scene. Last week, Dr. W. P. Dearing, another Public Health Service physician, was sent to North Carolina from Boston.

The Public Health Service campaign against the epidemic was directed from Washington by Dr. James P. Leake, veteran of more than twenty-five years of battle against poliomyelitis. Last week, he, too, went to the scene. All three of these physicians took part against infantile paralysis in the 1934 epidemic, at Los Angeles.



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Dr. William H. Park, left, *and Dr. Maurice Brodie, whose work has been an important factor in the battle against infantile paralysis*

Test of Vaccines

Last year, toward the end of the California epidemic, the Health Service administered doses of one of the new poliomyelitis vaccines developed in New York City by Dr. Maurice Brodie and Dr. William H. Park. This year, more than 3,000 doses already have been given to children in the epidemic districts of North Carolina.

The California test was too brief to be conclusive; this summer's outbreaks of poliomyelitis are expected to settle the question whether the new vaccine is useful in meeting the danger of infantile paralysis.

The Public Health Service is offering the vaccine without charge to those who want to be inoculated, after explaining that it has not been established whether those who receive it will acquire immunity. The vaccine is not a cure or treatment; it is preventive only, and must be administered to healthy children, before symptoms of the disease appear.

The vaccine is made from the crushed spinal cords of rhesus monkeys infected with the disease. All traces of the virus which causes poliomyelitis is killed in the cord-substance by treating it with a 10 per cent. solution of formalin.

The vaccine can not possibly give the disease to children; the experiment consequently is perfectly safe. The theory is that the killed virus will nevertheless cause the body to create antibodies, which give immunity from living virus.

One difficulty is the cost of the vaccine. Rhesus monkeys cost $6 delivered wholesale in New York (they come from India). Each monkey will yield about ten doses, and two doses are needed for each child, presumably making him immune for a period of six months.

The cost of making the vaccine, aside from the price of the monkeys, brings the total for each dose to nearly $1.75.

The vaccine is being made in the laboratories of the New York Department of Health, under the supervision of Doctor Brodie.

The necessary funds are coming partly from the Warm Springs Foundation, in which President Roosevelt, himself a sufferer from infantile paralysis at the age of forty, is the moving spirit. The rest is being contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the New York Foundation.

The demand for vaccine is taxing the capacity of the laboratories. At present only approximately 350 monkeys can be handled each month.

Arrangements are being made to increase the facilities until 15,000 doses can be produced every thirty days. Agents in India have agreed to ship 500 monkeys a month for the next three months; more, later, if the demand continues.

Other Weapons

In addition to the Brodie-Park vaccine, other scientific weapons recently developed in the battle against poliomyelitis include:

1. A vaccine, developed by Dr. John H. Kolmer, of Temple University, Philadelphia. It also is being used in large quantities in North Carolina. Doctor Kolmer's vaccine differs from the Brodie-Park vaccine in that the virus is not quite killed—only stunned by chemical treatment. Some authorities believe it may produce a more lasting immunity because of this feature.

2. The "brain-bath," technically known as "forced perivascular drainage of the central nervous system." This is a highly experimental treatment for children with poliomyelitis and similar diseases that affect the brain and spinal cord.

It is being developed by Dr. George M. Retan, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at the Syracuse University School of Medicine, Syracuse, New York. By introducing a weak salt-solution into the blood-stream, Doctor Retan lowers the osmotic pressure, permitting more fluids to bathe the cells of the central nervous system.

These fluids are drawn off by tapping the spinal canal. The method still is in the laboratory stage; its value still has to be proved on a large scale. Doctor Retan recently reported success in treating several human cases, as well as animal ones.

3. The "iron lung"—apparatus which continually applies artificial respiration in cases where paralysis attacks the chest-muscles, and victims can not breathe without aid. This device has saved many lives.

A preventive treatment much used two or three years ago—the injection of "convalescent serum" from persons who had survived the disease, is not now in so much favor. Tests have indicated that the slight immunity provided by such injections is not usually sufficient to prevent infection.

(Continued on page 39)

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Relativity Theory Extended

Einstein and Rosen Produce First Outlines of Atomic Particles Thesis Which May Bring Entire Universe Within Single Hypothesis

Two months ago, Albert Einstein, acknowledged leader of to-day's "universe-makers," belabored the famous quantum theory of atomic behavior in the staid and highly technical *Physical Review*. Scientists, wise to the ways of such things, suspected that he soon would announce a substitute theory of his own.

Ten days ago, in the same periodical, which is the official publication of the American Physical Society, this prediction came true. The mathematician, who is at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, produced the first outlines of a new theory of atomic particles, by the use of which he hopes to bring the entire universe within a single hypothesis.

Wide World

Dr. Albert Einstein looking at the ocean floor on his recent visit to Bermuda

Einstein offers these concepts:

1. Space consists of two identical sheets.
2. Subatomic particles, such as electrons, neutrons, positrons, and protons, are considered "bridges" or links between the sheets.
3. The most elementary particle in nature should be a single link, represented by a particle having electrical charge, but no mass. (Such particles have not yet been discovered.)
4. Particles having both mass and charge, such as the electron and positron, are considered to represent "double bridges," one representing mass, the other charge.

These "sheets" and "bridges" should not be compared with anything in the world with which ordinary beings are familiar; they are not physical realities, but representations of what may be reality.

Whether this new extension of the relativity theory will prove useful, to the extent of replacing the quantum theory, which Einstein considers "incomplete" (The Literary Digest, May 18), can not be determined until physicists have had time to apply it to their work. Even Einstein is far from sure. In his report he said:

"One does not see *a priori* whether the theory contains the quantum phenomena. Nevertheless, one should not exclude the possibility that the theory may contain them."

New Scientific Figure

One notable result of the new theory was to introduce a new character to the world of theoretical science, Dr. Nathan Rosen, a colleague of Einstein at the Institute for Advanced Study. The report of the theory was signed jointly by Doctors Einstein and Rosen, and is the second in which this dark, serious-faced young man has collaborated with the famous mathematician. Until he began working with Einstein at Princeton, in 1933, he was virtually unknown.

He is not mentioned in the latest edition of "American Men of Science," who's who of scientists, nor included among the 1934 list of members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Neither, for that matter, is Einstein.

Doctor Rosen is twenty-seven. (Einstein was twenty-six when he first brought out his special theory of relativity). He was graduated as a Doctor of Science from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1932, was a National Research Council Fellow in physics at the University of Michigan in the winter of 1932-'33, and held the same post at Princeton in 1933-'34, when he attracted Einstein's attention.

Eyes to Identify Criminals

At the back of every human eye, across the sensitive retina, runs a fine pattern of nerves and blood-vessels. Like finger-prints, these patterns are different in every individual, and remain the same throughout life, unless altered by disease.

Last week, Dr. Carleton Simon, former Special Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, proposed before the International Association of Chiefs of Police, meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, that retinal patterns be used to supplement finger-prints as a means of criminal identification.

Such hardened types as the late John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter, and John Klutas might undergo surgical treatment for the alteration of their finger-prints, he pointed out, but they hardly would tamper with anything so delicate as the retina. Not even the worst criminal would care to sacrifice his sight to avoid identification.

The retina may readily be photographed with a special camera, hitherto used only for diagnosis of eye-diseases.

Meteor Moving Day

Three Iron Masses Taken to New Hayden Planetarium

Over a distance of about four city blocks, at an average speed of less than a mile an hour, trundled three giant iron meteorites on steel flat-cars, last week, from the main lobby of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to their new home, on the ground-floor of the Hayden Planetarium, where the Museum is congregating its astronomical collection.

In prehistoric times these masses came hurtling through the air at possibly 18,000 miles an hour, and caused far less fuss than on their journey last week. Two were famous Cape York meteorites, of which the most massive, Ahnighto, or The Tent, weighs more than thirty-six tons, and is the largest meteorite in any museum.

Found by Eskimos

The Woman, another of the Cape York meteorites, weighs only 6,000 pounds, but was twice as large before generations of Eskimos hacked off pieces to make knives and harpoons. Between them in size is the Willamette, mushroom-shaped and deeply pitted at the base, weighing sixteen tons. It was found near Portland, Oregon, in 1902.

Admiral Peary, who induced Eskimos to show him the source of their iron, in 1894, brought the Cape York meteorites to New York thirty-eight years ago, after two abortive trips to the northern shore of Melville Bay, Greenland, and heroic struggles on three subsequent journeys. The meteorites lay near the coast, about thirty-five miles east of Cape York.

Difficult Task

The largest iron cost two trips, one in 1896, the second in 1897, made in the 307-ton vessel S.S. *Hope*. On the first journey, Admiral Peary and his men, and a score of Eskimos, succeeded in digging out the meteorite, and sliding it down-hill, with the aid of hydraulic jacks and steel railroad-rails, to the water's edge. This consumed so much time that the ship had to hurry south for the winter.

The following August, aided by every able-bodied man in the village of Cape York, Peary built a heavy bridge of oak-timbers from the shore to the *Hope*, put steel rails on it, made a car of timbers, and, with powerful jacks, raised the meteorite to the car.

Pushing from behind with the jacks, pulling with the ship's steam-winch, the thirty-six-ton chunk was transferred to the ship after five days and nights of labor. The job made such an impression on Peary that he devoted 150 pages of his two-volume book, "Northward Over the Great Ice," to a detailed account of it.

American Museum authorities value the three great masses moved last week at $10,000,000, but have no fear of theft, for the weight of the meteorites is their own protection. Depending on their size and rarity, meteorites are worth from $5 to $500 a pound.

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Teachers Demand Academic Freedom

Fifteen Thousand Educators, Convening in Denver, Told by Dr. Jesse H. Newlon That They Can Not Be Neutral in the Struggle of Social Forces Now Going On

Fifteen thousand teachers, members of the National Education Association, have demanded, and will fight for, academic freedom. The resolution to that end, adopted amid a burst of cheers and applause at the N.E.A. Convention, in Denver, involves the right to present to students and pupils all sides of a controversial question.

The Convention was overwhelmed by the so-called liberals, but there was a concession to the conservative element in the adoption of a resolution, presented by J. G. Allen, of Pennsylvania, which read:

"We believe that the fundamental principles of American democracy are the best, so far devised by the mind of man, to govern a free people, and pledge ourselves to so teach the children of America."

This would seem to answer the fear of those who insist that teachers take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Freedom in teaching has been under heavy fire in recent years. Many professors and teachers have been ousted because, it was alleged, they taught what was suspect.

The most famous case, which engaged the attention of the English-speaking world at the time, was the Scopes trial, at Dayton, Tennessee, which involved the right of a teacher to bring the theory of evolution to the attention of school children. He was discharged, and the discharge was upheld.

More recently, investigations into alleged socialistic and free-love teaching in the University of Chicago resulted virtually in a fade-out.

Dr. J. H. Newlon Gave Impetus

Impetus for the adoption of the freedom-for-teachers resolution in Denver was given in the opening address of Dr. Jesse H. Newlon, former Superintendent of the Denver schools, and now Director of the Lincoln School, Columbia University.

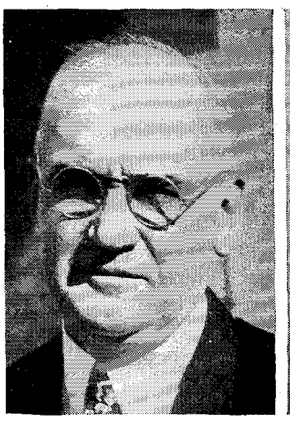
"What is needed now, above all else," he said in the course of his address, "is a wide dissemination of facts concerning social and economic problems to serve as the foundation of a thoroughly informed, and progressive political movement."

Doctor Newlon informed THE LITERARY DIGEST that he did not advocate that the teachers form a political bloc.

Anticipating that his words might raise the cry of "indoctrination," by which is meant the use of classrooms to inculcate in the pupils the ideas of the teacher, Doctor Newlon said:

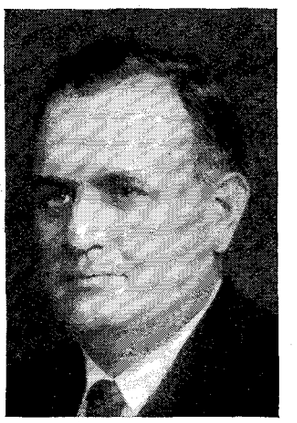
"Let some one raise the bogy of indoctrination. Let me emphasize that this does not mean that a detailed blue-print of a new social order should be taught in the school, or that the school should be employed as an instrument of propaganda.

"Propaganda involves withholding vital information, deliberate misrepresentation of facts, appeals to stereotypes, and is the very antithesis of education.



Bishop McConnell

Superintendent Samuelson



Doctor Newlon

"On the other hand, the school can not, should not, and will not, be neutral in the struggle of social forces now going on in this country. Either the school will be employed as an instrument of enlightenment and social progress, and, thus, of democracy, or as an instrument of reaction. There is no neutral ground."

Teachers Must Decide

Again: "Teachers must choose definitely where their allegiance lies. They must decide whether their influence is to be used for the perpetuation of the economic and social *status quo*, or as a genuinely constructive force for building a more enlightened humane society."

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, among others, joined in the fray. He declared that the schools, and colleges, are "doing more for real freedom of the land than the scores of blazing patriots who infest legislative halls, calling for oaths of devotion to the Constitution, or to whatever the patrioteer thinks sacred."

Committee Planned

The academic-freedom resolution instructed the N. E. A. to appoint a committee on academic freedom of five members, three of whom shall be classroom teachers. The duties of the committee will be to make known to teachers, and other friends of education, any proposed legislation against freedom in teaching, and to take necessary steps to combat such legislation; to investigate and to report upon cases of discharge of teachers in violation of the principle of academic freedom.

Also to seek public support for the right of teachers, and administrators, to academic freedom; to assist in every way efficient teachers deprived of their positions in violation of the N. E. A. principles of academic freedom; to cooperate with other reputable and recognized national organizations, which are actively engaged in maintaining the principles of academic freedom.

Another resolution adopted pledged the N. E. A. to work for a Federal appropriation of half a billion dollars "to the end that every child, and unemployed youth, should be enabled to enjoy his right to formal education, and to the end that adult education may be financed; provided, always, that the expenditure of such funds, and the shaping of educational policies shall be matters of State and local control."

The Association also reaffirmed its stand "in full support of tenure of position for teachers as a means of insuring to the children of the land the best possible instruction," and declared again in favor of passage of the Child Labor Amendment.

Choice for President to succeed Dr. Henry Lester Smith fell on Miss Agnes Samuelson, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, who, according to the Denver *Post*, "twenty-nine years ago bundled her books under her arm, and went out upon her native Iowa prairies to give rural children an education. The nation recorded her accomplishments as the years passed." She believes in stream-lining education.

"Education must stream-line itself for better performance," she said. "Schools are service-stations on the highway of life for the procession of young and old.

"To stream-line education, we must use some of the research, and beautiful styling, of the automobile manufacturers to develop personality and character, and adopt their processes of research to make the machinery of education more progressive."

Press Discussion

Some discussion of teachers' freedom in teaching is already aroused. The Baltimore *Evening Sun* warmly complimented Bishop McConnell for his declaration; but the Indianapolis *Star* was wary of "these worried apostles of the 'brain-trust' school," who "seem to forget that the vast majority of American teachers should be concerned only in imparting to the nation's youth a knowledge of fundamentals upon which to build the framework for life's tasks."

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Christian Endeavor Convention

Fifty Thousand Gather in Philadelphia; Dr. Daniel A. Poling Re-elected President; New Youthful Peace Movement Launched

Sitting for more than two hours under a broiling sun, "Mother Endeavor," as the widow of the founder is affectionately known, watched 50,000 members of the Christian Endeavor Society give Philadelphia one of the biggest and most colorful parades it ever has seen.

The occasion was the thirty-fifth international convention of the fifty-four-year-old organization, made the more historic because it witnessed the start of a new peace-movement designed to embrace the world.

In the reviewing-stand with the woman in whose house the society was born was Dr. Daniel A. Poling, reelected International President for the fifteenth year.

Acme

"Mother Endeavor" and Doctor Poling

Delegates to the convention came from every State in the Union, island possessions of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Asia. They represented 4,000,000 members of the Christian Endeavor Society, one of the largest and most active Christian movements in the world to-day.

The Society was founded by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, Pastor of the Williston Congregational Church, at Portland, Maine, in 1881. It first was intended as a local society for the promotion of Christian life and service among young people approaching maturity. It grew rapidly, however, extended throughout the Christian world, and was adapted to all ages.

There now are 80,000 Christian Endeavor societies, drawing membership from eighty or more denominations. The central body is the International Society of Christian Endeavor, with headquarters in Boston.

Christian Endeavorers are committed to peace, prohibition, clean literature, and the homely virtues which neither time nor fashion can change. "We Choose Christ" was the motto of the convention, and a great banner carried the words for all Philadelphia to see during the three-hour parade.

New Effort Launched

A notable contribution to the peace-movement surging through the churches was the launching of a new effort, known as the World Peace Fellowship of Youth. More than 10,000 delegates signed this pledge:

"Believing that the cause of world peace is of primary importance to-day, and believing that peace can best be achieved through adoption and application of the principles enunciated by the Prince of Peace, I hereby declare it my purpose to associate myself with the World Peace Fellowship, and pledge my whole-hearted support to its program and activities."

This program was contained in a resolution, unanimously adopted, which indorsed efforts being made toward progressive disarmament in all nations, and adopted as the Society's faith and aim:

"This is the faith: That mankind is one great brotherhood, indivisible alike by social position, religion, nationality, or color, God being the Father of all, and Jesus Christ, His Son, the Redeemer of all mankind.

"This is the aim: To destroy those barriers which separate man from man; to substitute for them a Christian comradeship, and to foster the spirit that does away with the occasion of wars."

World Tour Indorsed

Ernest Bryan, Citizenship Superintendent of the New York State Division of the Society, was appointed Executive Secretary of the new peace-movement, and it was announced that he and Doctor Poling were to leave for a tour of thirty-four countries to further the project.

A notable event on the closing day of the convention was the United Youth Communion Service, held in Convention Hall. Holy Communion was administered to more than 3,000 young people by eight clergymen of different denominations, assisted by a score of laymen.

At the end the great concourse of youth joined in their pledge:

"And here we offer and present unto Thee ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable sacrifice unto Thee; praying that all we, who are partakers of this Holy Communion, may find that in this place Thou givest Peace."

So impressed was Doctor Poling with the success of the convention that he said any one attending "will have been convinced that the Christian religion is gaining in strength among the youth of our country."

Birth Control Assailed

Catholic Daughters of America Condemn It as "Immoral"

The Catholic Daughters of America, meeting in convention in Seattle, Washington, passed a resolution on July 4 in which such terms as "immoral," "conducive to the spread of impurity," "insulting," "inhuman," "unsocial," and "un-American," were used in reference to birth control.

The resolution condemned, also, pronouncements of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Association of University Women as "a direct insult to the rank and file of the decent and virtuous women of America." These pronouncements favored legalizing dissemination of birth-control information.

Sponsors of movements advocating dissemination of birth-control information, the Catholic Daughters' resolution went on, are "the Herods of the Twentieth Century," who would "cut off the heads of the poor and unemployed rather than feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and shelter the homeless."

200,000 Represented

The convention represented 200,000 Catholic women. Its attack on the theory and implications of birth control was one of the most scathing uttered since the birth-control movement was included in the social and political program of certain groups, lay and religious, active in its behalf.

The action came several weeks after the General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Detroit, adopted, by a large majority, a resolution favoring the legal dissemination of scientifically-regulated birth-control information through the mails.

On the same day, in Atlantic City, the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, the largest organization of physicians in the world, adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to study the question of birth control, and to make a preliminary report to the House of Delegates next year.

In neither instance, however, was there a direct declaration favoring birth control (The Literary Digest, June 22).

Other resolutions passed by the Catholic Daughters urged drastic punishment of Communists and others attempting subversive action against the Government; asked a Federal law to compel all teachers to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution; favored elimination of block-booking of motion-pictures; condemned indecent films and frequently-divorced screen stars, and advocated expansion of the philanthropic activities of the order.

Large Sum Raised

During the last fifteen years, it was announced, the Catholic Daughters had raised more than $5,500,000 to improve the standard of morality and education in underprivileged homes.

Miss Mary C. Duffy, Newark, New Jersey, was reelected Supreme Regent.

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Helen Hayes Ends Her Screen Career

Winner of Highest Motion-Picture Honors in 1932 Says She Will Confine Her Future Efforts Exclusively to the Stage; Hopes to Find a Good Comedy to Start

Helen Hayes, one of America's leading actresses, has definitely retired from the screen, in spite of the fact that, in 1932, she won the award of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for the best performance of the year for her work in "The Sin of Madelon Claudet," and that all her pictures have been rated as high artistic productions.

Her performances in "A Farewell to Arms," "Arrowsmith," "Another Language," and many others, still linger in the memories of those who saw them. She herself believes that in one or two scenes in "A Farewell to Arms" and "The Sin of Madelon Claudet" she achieved the finest acting of her career, either on the stage or screen. Yet, her chief concern now is to be released from the final year of her contract with one of the major film-companies.

No Antagonism

"It's not that I feel any antagonism toward pictures, or picture people," she said.

"On the contrary, I think my experience on the screen has helped me greatly. I am sure it was as a result of my work in 'The Sin of Madelon Claudet,' and a few other films, that the Theater Guild let me play 'Mary of Scotland.'

"Because, before I went to Hollywood, stage-producers always insisted that I could do only ingénue rôles. They had no faith, apparently, in my handling a sophisticated or really adult part.

"It's the time-element, mainly, that makes me want my release from the picture-studios. For three years, now, I've tried to follow my original contract which said I could have six months in New York, following six months' work in Hollywood.

"But it just never worked out; it's always been a strain. Either the New York play didn't close in the time stipulated, or the picture wasn't ready.

"My home is here in the East (Nyack, New York). My husband (Charles MacArthur, the playwright) is here . . . he doesn't like working in Hollywood. Mary, our little girl—she's five now—was usually with me, but that didn't make it very pleasant for Charlie. And, while I had a lovely furnished house in Beverly Hills, it never seemed like home. . . . I was always in a state of unpacking.

Always Rushing

"Nor did I ever have time, either here, or in California, to collect myself. I was always rushing to make a train, it seemed. It got to be a perfect nightmare, especially the last time I was out there, which lasted eight months.

"I left in September, and didn't get home until March. I decided then it was too long for a family to be split up.

Acme photograph by Clarence Sinclair Bull

Helen Hayes and her daughter, Mary

"Of course, I could just as easily have chosen the screen, I suppose. It was 'eenie, meenie, minie, mo.' But I really feel the stage is where I belong. I think I'm better in the theater; that I have command there. I think I'm getting constantly worse in pictures.

"You see, all of my training has been on the stage. It was where I learned my craft. And, so, I'm choosing it permanently, until I become one of those quaint old housekeepers who opens the second act in a quavering voice, asking the master if he would like the evening paper."

Miss Hayes paused, smiling at the prospect of the years ahead. She is small, and earnest, except for the flashes of humor and merriment puncturing her conversation, which shatters the serious impression.

Her personality, as on the stage, is vivid, alive, and dominant, focused in the deep blue eyes, full of passing moods. She has sincerity, and a capacity for self-analysis, which indicates, partly, why she is the intelligent and compelling artist she is.

"With a few exceptions—one or two scenes from 'A Farewell to Arms'—I don't think I did anything on the screen a dozen others couldn't have done as well . . . better, perhaps.

"Nope! I think I'm fine on the stage," she grinned broadly. "Sometimes I go off badly, no one knows that better than I, but they're my mistakes . . . my poor choice of a play, or overshooting my mark. . . . The thing flops.

"Well, then the producer and I look at the statistics from the box-office, and sadly shake our heads. We call it a day, and know we'll have better luck next time.

"But, on the screen—ah, that's an entirely different matter. For example, I asked to play 'What Every Woman Knows.' I love the part—I've done it over and over on the stage, and never get tired of the rôle. It has the sly humor I like. The picture-people O.K.'d my choice, and we started to work.

"For various reasons the film failed financially. One was, I think, because they tried to modernize it, tried to put it on a bold standard, and it took the essence away.

"One bad thing about the studios is that they never want to discard a story they have bought. Which is sound, providing they'd produce it as it is written—then they're getting what they pay for. But, too often, the piece is adapted out of all recognition; it might as well be a new story, and if that happens to be bad, it seems to me, the actor should have some voice in the matter of whether or not he wants to play it.

"His reputation as an artist is at stake as well as the shrewdness of the company producing it."

During the past season, Miss Hayes has been touring with "Mary of Scotland." The company played to thirty-five towns, and was on the road eighteen weeks.

It was real trouping, for they played in churches, high schools, Masonic temples, and to a whole new generation who had never seen a play before—only the movies.

"Exhilarating Experience"

"It was the most exhilarating experience I ever had," the actress said. "At the end of each performance great crowds would wait for us, among them hard-working farmers with gnarled hands, and women with lined, careworn faces. Some had driven 500 miles for a single evening at the theater!

"I found I was much better on the road in 'Mary of Scotland' than I was in New York. I remember one rainy Thursday night in Columbus, Ohio, I gave the best performance I ever had . . . it was the way I had longed to play *Mary* for months.

"In New York I was unhappy in the part. I felt frustrated, and yet didn't know what to do about it. After a summer's rest, and change, I returned to it no longer afraid. Besides playing to such drama-hungry audiences as we did, you couldn't help outdoing yourself. It looks as if the road were back, if our tour was any test of appreciation.

"I should like to play for a season on the stage in New York, then, the next season, go on the road. I have no immediate plans, however, because I haven't yet found a play to do. I'm praying a good comedy will turn up."

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Among the Outstanding Books

President Masaryk Tells His Story. By Karel Capek. [New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.50.]

Czechoslovakia is a little island of democracy in the turbulent ocean of European post-War dictatorships; and,

Karel Capek

perhaps, the chief reason why this little country has maintained its independence and its sanity in its first, and, thus far, its only President, Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, who took his middle name from his American wife.

Masaryk deserves the title of "Father of His Country" even more thoroughly than George Washington earned it; and the little book in which the Czech playwright, Karel Capek, assembles what Masaryk confided to him in long, fireside evenings, makes clear why.

Masaryk is eighty-five; he has been President of the new Republic since its birth, in 1918; and, as he looks back, it seems to him that everything he did in what seemed the full first sixty-five years of his life was, unconsciously, preparation for this greater, nation-making task.

Taught Father to Write

His father was born a serf, and never learned to write until the son taught him; that knowledge made it possible for the old man to advance from the post of coachman to that of farm-bailiff. The father was Slovak; the mother Czech—Masaryk, from birth, united the two nationalities which, later, were to join to create a State.

He earned his way through school; his hands to-day bear marks of his apprenticeship as a blacksmith's assistant. He tutored his way through the University at Vienna; and, in a term at Leipzig University across the Austrian border, in Germany, he met the American girl, Charlotte Garrigue, he was to marry, and who was to be his constant companion and adviser through all his years of personal struggle, international intrigue, and national consolidation.

"We did everything together," he says today; "we even read Plato together; our whole married life was cooperation. . . . She believed in the genius of our nation, she helped me in my political battles, and in all my political activity. I never worked without her cooperation till I was abroad during the War. Even then, I knew that I was working in harmony with her. . . . She believed that a woman does not live only for her husband, nor a man only for his wife; both must seek the laws of God and fulfil them."

First Wrote in German

Politics was no part of Masaryk's program for himself. He became a teacher of philosophy, but he could not divorce philosophy from life. He was not, at first, even aware that he was a Czech; his first writing was done in German, and all his higher schooling was in that language.

When he first went to Prague to teach, he was doubtful of his command of his own language, and he was bitterly attacked as unpatriotic because he doubted the authenticity of certain "Czech manuscripts," supposed to prove the nation's great literary past.

But his sense of justice led him to defend other nationalities oppressed in old Austria. When the War brought the opportunity for Czech freedom, Masaryk was accepted as the Czech leader, and his old friendships cemented new alliances.

He left Austria for Italy in the autumn of 1914, expecting to return at once, but soon found himself an exile, unable to return. The daughter, Alice, whom he had left behind, was imprisoned.

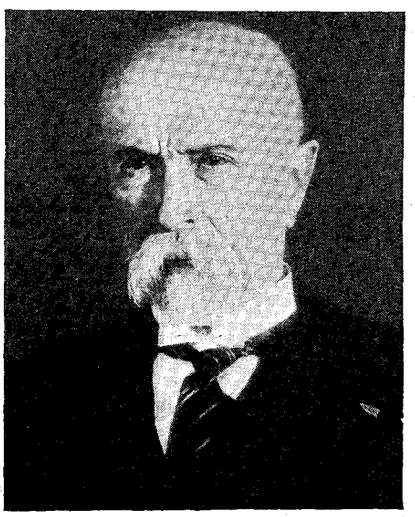
With his friend Benes, he carried on a widely ramified secret Czech organization; "I don't think," he says, "there ever was such a cheap revolution in the world before."

He was beset by spies; he organized counter-espionage. The professor wrote, agitated, planned, dreamed.

Son Died of Typhus

"I learned by hearsay that my wife was ill," he says; "I was afraid that Alice would not be able to survive imprisonment." His eldest son died of typhus, caught from Galician refugees. The American papers reported that his youngest son, who was in the Austrian Army, was to be hanged on his account.

"All this, and other things, too, got on my nerves, but it did not break me down. . . . A man can stand a good deal, everything, in fact, if he has an aim before him,



President Masaryk

and has once resolved that he will pursue it sincerely, come what may. Sincerity is the secret of the world, and of life; it is a religious and moral holiness."

That old-fashioned faith marks Masaryk's whole record; it seems strangely out of place and impressive in a modern political leader.

The Author's Career

Short-story writer, novelist, dramatist, theater-manager and producer, Karel Capek was born in 1890 in the mountains of Northern Bohemia. Encouraged by his father, a physician, he became educated in the natural sciences, studied philosophy in Berlin, Paris, and Prague, and read William James and John Dewey.

With his brother, Joseph, he wrote short stories and humorous articles; he published a book on philosophy, translated French poetry, and two of his novels were published in America.

In 1911, he began "The Robber," his first play, of love and adventure, produced in 1920. He wrote of the rebellion of mechanical robots in "R.U.R.," and next was a satirical treatment of the human comedy, "The Life of the Insects," written with his brother and produced in New York as "The World We Live In."

Treating of the prolongation of human life in "The Makropoulos Secret," his own expressed opinion is "A short life is better for mankind, for a long life would deprive man of his optimism."

Dark, slender, wiry, modest and hesitant in manner, vigorous and biting in speech, Capek founded his own Vinohradsky Art Theater, where he produces the traditional established repertoire, and the works of unknown Czech authors.

Worth Reading

I Was Hitler's Prisoner. By Stefan Lorant. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.75.) A Hungarian editor tells of his amazement at finding himself a prisoner in gentle Munich, of brutality in jail, and of the sweet smell of free air when he emerged into the orderly world the tourists see.

Lighthouses of the Maine Coast. By Robert T. Sterling. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press; $3.) A lighthouse-keeper tells of the lights that guard the rocky shores of Maine, and of the men that guard the lights. A rough-hewn, salty book.

Second Growth. By Arthur Pound. New York: Reynal & Hitchcock; $2.50.) In Michigan. Sequel to Once a Wilderness.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THIS LAND IS AMERICA

By Hildegarde Flanner

Had hope, and that with torment,
The men who made our land:
Young Washington in the long woods,
Sharpening his hand,
Jefferson with his violin,
A dreamer he (be blest)
And heard a country building
Solemn in the west.
They upon the round hills
Went from break till dew,
Their fine boots in the furrows,
Their heads at something new,
And in their souls a warning
Painful and profound,
This land is America,
This is new-born ground.
The look of blood came on them
And the sound of dying men,
And in the gaul of destiny
They wet the patriot's pen.
They lighted their deep eyes at fires
That are still burning, still
Gild the pale colonial walls
And Monticello's hill.
They heard the great sod sucking
From Kentucky, from their bones,
And women sigh at sweeping
And rest by the slow hearth-stones.
They saw the flowers breaking
This that way, crisp and full
Where ox put his brown foot in
And stuck it hard to pull.
They saw what Lincoln was to see—
More blood to wash out blood,
They laid their heads on visions
And went to sleep with God.
They woke at midnight, turning
On hearts that beat forlorn,
They cried, When the earth is broken!
They cried, When the sons are born!

—*Poetry* (Chicago).

PRELUDE

By Conrad Aiken

In heavenly stillness when the evening stands
deep as a world above your lifted hands—
deep as a world above your lifted face
the profound ocean of unspoken space—
look, as the darkness deepens, your arms
reach farther
godlike and fisherlike the world to gather;
but still the streaming waters elude your
meshes,
weeds and flotsam outnumbering the fishes.

Nothing is there? But again the stillness
comes;
once more against the dark your godhead
looms;
the vaster net of a vaster self you fling,
and draw toward you the innumerable Thing.

What god with angry face would you find
there?
or what immortal food or end of care?
Greatly your own greatness the net brings
back;
or, weakly dared and flung, your own soul's
lack.

—*The New Republic.*

TO A CALM ONE

By Selma R. Osterman

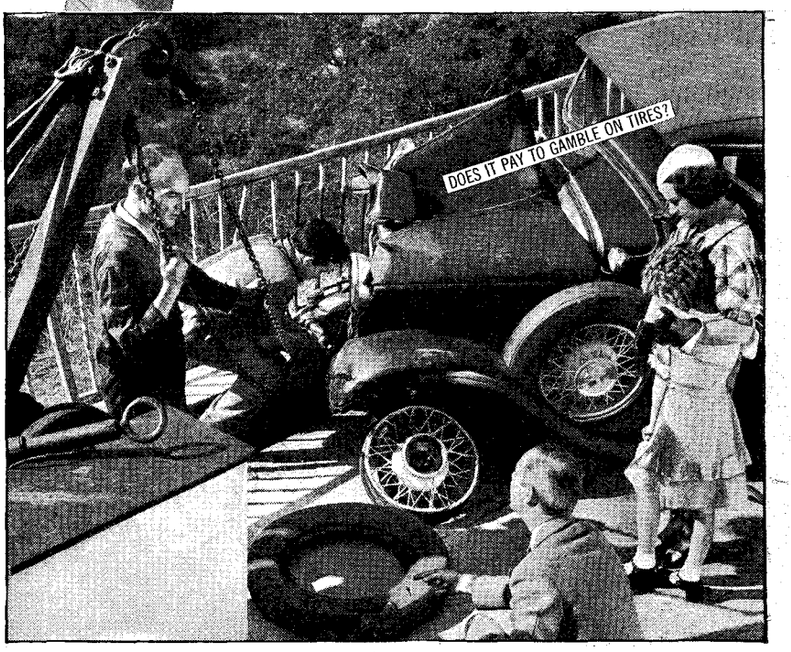
Although tempestuous autumn in my veins
Leaps to the wildness of a gypsy tune,
Some day I'll be content with quiet rain,
And even silence frozen by the moon.

Often the ship that plays the fiercest wave
Sinks, longingly and tired, to the deep. . . .
So I, when life has spent my restless blood,
Shall come to you for silence and for sleep.

—*The Forum.*

"That Blow-out Nearly Ended My Golfing Days"

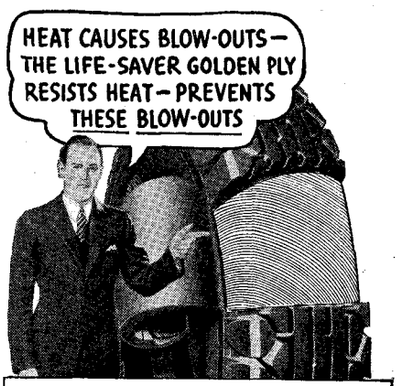
says KY LAFFOON
Sensational Tournament Champion



NEW GOODRICH TIRE SAVES LIVES

"ONE of the blow-outs I had came near finishing my golfing days for good," says KY LAFFOON. "I was driving along about 45 or 50 when suddenly I heard a loud crack, like a backfire. I tried to steer, but I don't believe ten men could have held that car on the road. The car headed for the ditch. I heard a crash—and that's all I remember. Believe me, I'm lucky to be able to swing a golf club after that blow-out. So I'm not taking chances on tires these days. My car is equipped with Goodrich Silvertowns."

Heat, generated *inside* the tire by today's high speeds, is the great, unseen cause of blow-outs. And the hotter the roads get the *greater* the danger from blow-outs. Rubber and fabric separate far more quickly. A tiny blister forms. Slowly but surely that blister grows bigger—BIGGER until, sooner or later, BANG! A blow-out. And, usually, there's another job for the wrecking crew.



Safer in two ways

Put GOODRICH Safety Silvertowns between your car and the road. They're the *only* tires with the Life-Saver Golden Ply—the GOODRICH invention that resists this internal heat and keeps blisters from forming. That's why Silvertowns give you *real* protection against high-speed blow-outs. And, what's more, the big, husky-cleated Silvertown treads give you added protection against dangerous "tail-spin" skids.

Make every drive you take this summer a *real* pleasure trip . . . free from tire worries. Put a set of Golden Ply Silvertowns on your car. Remember, they cost no more than other standard tires and give *months* of extra mileage.

FREE! Handsome emblem with red crystal reflector to protect you if your tail light goes out. See your Goodrich dealer, join Silvertown Safety League, get one FREE. Or send 10¢ (to cover packing & mailing). Dept. 537, The B.F.Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

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The NEW Goodrich Safety Silvertown WITH LIFE-SAVER GOLDEN PLY

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You'll find new thrills in Hawaii...and you'll discover new taste thrills in

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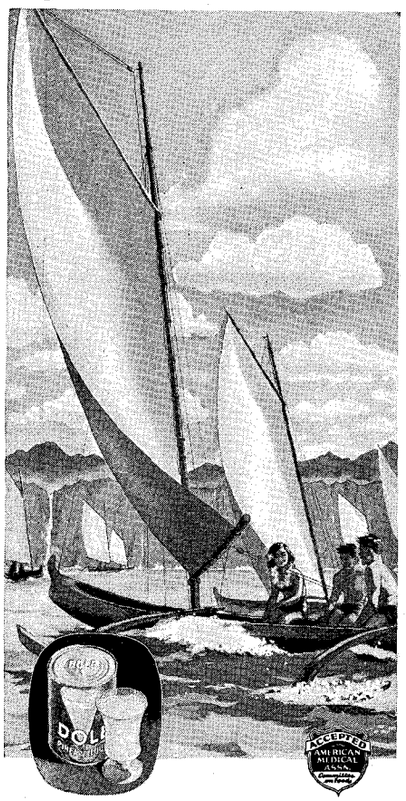
PINEAPPLE JUICE
from Hawaii!



When the salt spray stings your face. When tropic winds billow into the sail of a surging Hawaiian outrigger ... Then you'll find new thrills, new zest and laughter. And even in *your own home* Hawaii brings you a new kind of thrill. A taste thrill such as you've never before experienced. Golden DOLE Hawaiian Pineapple Juice. Vacuum-packed in cans. Unsweetened. Not the sirup from canned pineapple.

Tear out this advertisement to remind you of just one thing when you go to your grocer's: *To order DOLE Pineapple Juice.* Of course, you'll want it because it's economical. Because of the important vitamins, fruit sugars and minerals found in this natural, unsweetened juice. But above all ... you'll want it for the wholesome enjoyment of thrilling flavor and exhilarating fragrance! Dole Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd. Honolulu, Hawaii. Sales Offices: 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

On the Current Screen

Not for some time has Hollywood discovered so promising a young screen actress as Luise Rainer. A recruit from the Vienna stage who has been favored with scant advance ballyhoo, she is very definitely a candidate for stardom. It is chiefly her presence in **"Escapade" (AAA)** that warrants a recommendation of the photoplay.

Combining natural charm and beauty with a fine instinct for the projection of a mood or emotion, Miss Rainer's cinematic début is altogether auspicious. Her first assignment is an arduous one.

She is asked to laugh and cry, wear dowdy frocks and lovely gowns, become naïvely reckless, and even slightly tipsy. Not only does she display a versatile technique, but the conviction with which she enacts the more serious passages of the film is actually superb. What Miss Rainer lacks at present is experience. There are times when she makes a false gesture, or places the wrong emphasis on a line, but these are defects that a few more exacting rôles should remedy quite easily.

Luise Rainer and William Powell in a scene from "Escapade"

There also is in her acting a trace of mannerism, chiefly due, perhaps, to close study of Elisabeth Bergner's performances. With greater reliance on her own personality and power, she should become a first-rank actress in her own right.

Plot and Cast

Structurally, "Escapade" is extremely fragile. It has Vienna in the early part of the century for background, and a series of farcical situations for plot.

Miss Rainer portrays the companion of a duchess, who is taken up by a philandering artist in order to throw suspicious husbands off his trail. He, of course, falls in love with her, and there is a happy ending after a melodramatic climax.

What makes the thin material of the work engaging is the excellent company which brings it to life.

William Powell, who has played leading man to more than one oncoming young actress, is cast as the painter. He gives Miss Rainer every opportunity to display her skill.

They completely dominate the significant action in "Escapade," giving it the gaiety of mood and deftness of treatment which is too often lacking in the adaptation and staging.

Such knowing players as Frank Morgan, Reginald Owen, Laura Hope Crews, and Mady Christians make up a distinguished supporting cast. It is their difficult task to keep a faltering narrative intriguing.

Mr. Morgan is to be found in the part of an austere physician whose jealousy instigates most of the situations. It is not the rôle some would have chosen for him, but he makes it thoroughly credible.

Miss Crews is splendid as the duchess; Miss Christians is properly sinister as a young lady cherishing a hopeless love for the artist, and Mr. Owen supplies a great deal of the humor as a jovial conductor who likes music much better than dueling.

While "Escapade" is beautifully acted and tastefully mounted, it is Miss Rainer's participation which makes the production arresting. Her striking beauty and assured talent make for a combination that almost predicates greatness.

It is probable that in the not-very-distant future she will be considered the major acting find of this screen season.

* * *

"The Raven"—As in most past experiments in the field, Poe's work suffers appalling distortion in this horror-photoplay. Finding too little material for a scenario in the dire poem from which it takes its title, the production incorporates "The Pit and the Pendulum" in a plot which defies description. Even as an out-and-out chain-clanking thriller it is rather unsuccessful.

Universal's star actors of terrifying rôles, Bela Lugosi and Boris Karloff, do their best to horrify in the work, but they are bested by bad material.

"The Raven" owes nothing to Poe except abject apologies for having preempted one of his most noted titles for an exceedingly poor entertainment.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	*Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn, Love Me Forever, Escapade.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

ahinsa, ahimsa.—"H. K. S.," Dallas, Tex.—The term *ahinsa,* spelled recently *ahimsa,* is not an English word, but a term in Sanskrit and Hindustani. According to Forbes in his "Hindustani and English Dictionary" (p. 81), 1846, *ahinsa* means "harmlessness." Monier Williams in his "Sanskrit-English Dictionary" (p. 109), 1872, defines *ahinsa* as, "harmlessness, not injuring anything—one of the cardinal virtues of most Hindu sects, but particularly of the Buddhists and the Jainas; security; safeness; *ahinsanirata,* devoted to harmlessness or gentleness." Balfour in his "Cyclopedia of India" (Vol. 1), 1885, gives—*ahinsa* in Buddhism, "the non-injury of animal life."

emerge, alibi.—"E. C. J.," New York City.—The quality of the English in the publication to which you refer is, as a rule, so excellent that we are amazed to read the following: "*Indications emerged in* the House of Commons to-day that part of the *alibi* the British will offer if they abandon Ethiopia to Italian conquest will be that that country is . . . etc." Evidently this is a case of burning too much midnight oil. *Indications* are abstract things, and therefore, can not be said to *emerge from* anything. Aside from this, the word *emerge* is used incorrectly. The correct preposition to use with the word is *from;* or, one may say, *emerge out of,* but not *emerge in.* Of recent years this word has been worked to death, and as Dr. Vizetelly very pointedly says in the Introductory to his "How to Use English": "Once a man used to *come out of* a room. He rarely does so nowadays; he *emerges.* He *emerges* from his mother's womb; from a subway; from a plane or a parachute. One amateur got him even to *emerge into* a room."

The use of the word *alibi* is also open to question, for it is used here with the erroneous meaning "a plausible excuse; also, any excuse." Nine-tenths of the persons who use this word do not know what it means, and would be greatly surprized if they were told that, instead of its meaning "excuse," it means "elsewhere."

To avoid any ambiguity, the writer of the sentence could have said simply: "Reports circulating from the House of Commons to-day indicate that part of the excuse the British will offer, etc."

provincialism.—"N. H.," Cleveland, O.—A *provincialism* is a term or expression that is current in a certain locality but that is not known in, perhaps, an adjacent locality. Peculiarities of expression that distinguish a Scot from an Englishman, a Cockney Londoner from a Sheffielder, or, in the United States, a New Englander from a Midwesterner, a Southerner from a Northerner, a Texan from a "down-Eastern" Maine citizen, are all grouped under the general classification of *provincialisms,* sometimes referred to as *dialecticisms.*

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* * *

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, again hostess at No. 10 Downing Street, London, as the wife of the new British Prime Minister, carries lozenges for her husband when she accompanies him to meetings; always has been his political as well as conjugal helpmate.

Wide World

The former Lucy Ridsdale, she met England's great statesman, when he was a young man, at the home of his cousin, Rudyard Kipling. They have two sons (one, Oliver, is a noted Socialist) and four daughters.

Social worker, home-maker, old-fashioned in her domestic as well as political ideas (Mr. Baldwin is a Conservative), Mrs. Baldwin has made almost as many speeches as her stocky husband, can use biting epithet and repartee handily.

Tho a suffragist in 1908, she believes in the immortal rights of . . . man; particularly those of Stanley Baldwin. She has been his untiring, constant champion.

"Your chance will come," she told her pipe-smoking spouse years ago, when he wearied of fighting for political success. Gently, but determinedly, she kept his political nose to the grindstone; as a result, his chance finally came.

Dr. Hugh Stewart Magill, who, as President of the American Federation of Utility Investors, was an important figure in Washington lobby-maneuvering before defeat of the Roosevelt holding-company bill, has

Underwood

What's the Name, Please?

Ostenso—novelist and poet—"the same as *Austin* and *so* as an afterthought."

Henri Barbusse—French novelist—a lengthy letter says, in effect, "If you can't speak French, it's hopeless; if you can, the name presents no difficulty."

Dudeney—British novelist—in three syllables, as if spelled *dew' de nay*.

Aveling—British romanticist — two syllables; rimes with *brave king* or *slave ring*.

Leitch—poet and dramatist—her Scottish husband pronounces it *leech*.

Lefevre—writes of Wall St.—not *fever*, but *le-fayvr'*.

Ayscough—translates Chinese poems —rimes with *weighs dough*.

Quaife—historical writer—change *l* of *quail* to *f*.

Dekobra — cosmopolitan novelist — rimes with *the cobra*, his godfather, he says.

devoted his life to progressive reform, also to religious as well as secular education.

When he resigned as General Secretary of the International Council of Religious Education to head the investors' body, of which he is one of the founders, the national weekly of the Congregational and Christian Churches, *Advance*, sharply criticized him for "rushing to the aid and comfort of the discredited utility interests."

Blue-eyed and partly bald, naïve and jolly, Doctor Magill launches into histrionic speech on the slightest provocation, would rather fight causes than persons. He was born in Auburn, Illinois, sixty-six years ago, became a hero-worshiper of Abraham Lincoln, who was a close friend of his family. From Illinois Wesleyan he was graduated in 1894; the University of Chicago knew him as a postgraduate student.

Doctor Magill disclosed his only hobby as his work and people, tho he goes each summer to visit his brother, on the Pacific Coast, indulging in considerable mountain-climbing. Since 1922, he has been General Secretary of the council representing the Sunday-schools of thirty-six denominations in the United States and Canada.

Representative Thomas R. Amlie, Wisconsin Progressive, Chairman of the newly-created third party, the American Commonwealth Political Federation, is a husky six-footer. Born in North Dakota thirty-eight years ago, he attended the University of North Dakota, and completed his course at the University of Wisconsin after returning from War service. He practised law in Beloit and Elkhorn, Wisconsin, and entered political life in 1931, when he was elected to the House to serve an uncompleted term. An athletic man, Representative Amlie was a champion wrestler at Wisconsin. His hobbies are swimming, reading, and telling stories. An informal

Acme

dresser, he wears either a "ten-gallon" sombrero or a small, round hat. One of his chief interests is labor legislation.

Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, who, on October 1, will take over the newly-created position of Administrator of Botanical Collections at Harvard University, for thirty-six years has had but one vocation—botany. It is not only his profession, but his sole hobby.

A graduate of the University of Maine, in 1898, he studied medicine at the George Washington University Department of Medicine for a year before turning to the work which was to be his career. From 1899 to 1902, he was with the United States Department of Agriculture, after which he was sent to the Philippines as government botanist.

In 1923, Doctor Merrill returned to the United States to become Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of California. After seven years at Berkeley, he was asked to fill the post of Director of the New York Botany Garden, a position which he has held until the present.

Author of several hundred books and papers dealing with botany, he has described more than 3,000 new species of plants.

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Topics in Brief

TAXATION without limitation is tyranny. —*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

SHORT for the share-the-wealth program: "Stick 'em up!"—*Toledo Blade.*

TROUBLE with an income is to get it to come in.—*Florida Times-Union.*

CHINA invented the firecracker, and now look at her!—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

ALMOST any march toward war is a goose-step.—*Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal.*

PERSONALLY we wish there were guinea-pigs on which to test the tax-rates.—*Dallas Morning News.*

EINSTEIN says nothing is unlimited. He should see the American's capacity for being fooled.—*Minneapolis Star.*

APPARENTLY planned economy in Washington has given way to planned extravagance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

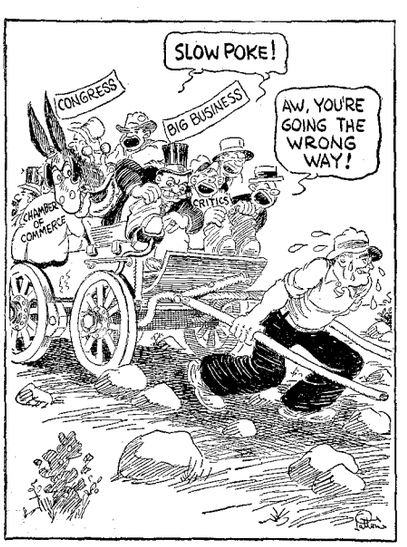
FINLAND appeals to us as the type of country in which wrestling might be honest. —*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

WON'T our grandchildren have a swell time paying for the good times we didn't have?—*Lake Butler (Fla.) Times.*

As Japan states her position, she merely wants to do the gentlemanly thing for the Great Wall flower.—*Louisville Times.*

WASHINGTON was the wealthiest man of his day—but what Washington would do to Washington now!—*American Lumberman.*

THE President's holding-company bill may find him holding company with the also-rans in 1936.—*Oil City (Pa.) Blizzard.*



Helping the President
—Patton in the Dallas Journal

BET those "brain trusters" of the AAA can't pick out a ripe cantaloup.—*Manchester (N. H.) Union.*

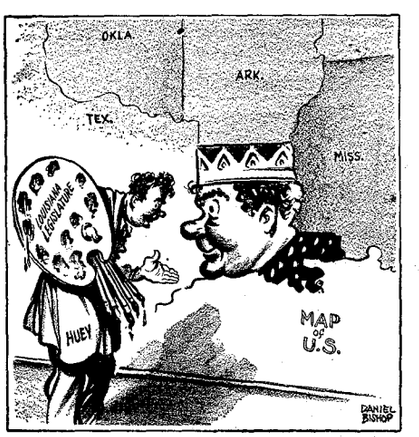
How quickly a little publicity makes a two-by-four think he is Presidential timber.—*Asheville Citizen.*

MAYBE the NRA wasn't constitutional, but taxation until it hurts is constitutional as all get out.—*Boston Globe.*

TROTZKY'S son is in jail at Moscow. But jail is just one of the family's ancestral mansions.—*Chicago Daily News.*

PEOPLE Showing No Great Eagerness to Get Off Relief Rolls—Head-line. Children show no great eagerness in shooting Santa Claus.—*Lynchburg (Miss.) News.*

PROTECTION—Apparently Congress wants us all to have just enough social security to prevent our reacting rudely to new tax schemes.—*San Diego Union.*



The Self-Portrait Is Finished
—Bishop in the St. Louis Star-Times

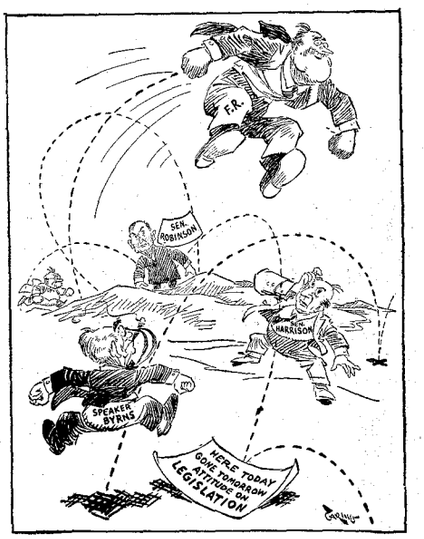
Now Harvard has dropped Latin as an A.B. requirement, and that ought to bring in some good football material.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE artificial heart which Lindbergh helped devise is said to be the first of its kind. We thought every banker had one.—*Jackson (Miss.) News.*

WHEN a Socialist does it it's Communistic. When a Republican does it it's reactionary. But when a Democrat does it it's unconstitutional.—*Judge.*

NOTHING has been heard about Ewing Y. Mitchell in the last few days but it is suspected he's gone to Doctor Wirt for consolation.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN a man pays a 75 per cent. inheritance tax he at least ought to be insured by Government against any ghosts coming back to haunt him.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*



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Follow the Leader
—Carlisle in the New York Herald Tribune

IT begins to look now as tho the famous "must" list of laws ought to be headed "Must—If Possible."—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THIS might be the spot in the build-up for an announcement by Il Duce that he hurt his hand in an exhibition fight.—*Detroit News.*

THE President should be a happy, contented individual, for once upon a time he said he welcomed constructive criticism.—*Indianapolis Star.*

UTOPIA, an optimist says, is just around the corner. That place around the corner must be getting pretty crowded by now.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

SOMEBODY is writing a book to be called "Coolidge to Roosevelt." Alternative title: "From Riches to Second-Hand Rags."—*New York Herald Tribune.*

AMERICAN residents who feel a war urge should be provided with transportation facilities that will enable them to go where a war is.—*Washington Evening Star.*

ETHIOPIA declines Il Duce's thoughtful offer to instil culture in the country. If it means Verdi on the piano-accordion, we can understand.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE Government's financial situation must be more serious than we supposed. The President is beginning to look for money in a place where there is some.—*New Yorker.*

THREE hours, according to Bruce Barton, is enough time for any man to tell all he knows. But he doesn't become interesting until after that, when he begins telling what he suspects.—*Kansas City Star.*

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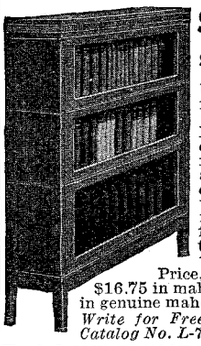

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Press

Editors Voice Opposition

Growing opposition to Roosevelt policies by editors of the nation is recorded in the current New Deal poll being conducted by *Newsdom*. A year ago, the weekly newspaper, through a straw vote of the press, forecast the swing toward the President in the Congressional elections.

Opinions of 1,783 editors, from every section of the country, show 51.5 per cent. against the Administration efforts toward recovery, and 32 per cent. in favor, with 16.5 per cent. accepting the Federal programs, but with restrictive demands.

"A breakdown of the answers," *Newsdom* reports, "shows the editors five to two against utility enactments and curtailments, an even greater percentage against the labor control asked by Federal law, and unanimous opinion that NRA is better shelved for a return of business to private control."

The poll is aimed principally at the small and middle-sized papers, *Newsdom* editors believing them to be the true sounding-boards because of their direct contact with large proportions of the population.

Newsdom itself began, in 1931, as a clearing-house for unemployed newspaper men. It gave temporary jobs to some 250 newspaper men before it failed, soon after, because of its limited capital. In 1932, a backer was found, and the paper was reorganized to enter a new field as a publishing-trade organ. Since then, its circulation has grown to 7,850.

Pigeons as Porters

Carrying negatives in light-proof aluminum tubes attached to their backs, homing pigeons released at Quarantine flew to the roof of the New York *Evening Journal* Building, overlooking the East River, last month with the first shipboard pictures of the approach of the French liner *Normandie* on her maiden voyage.

This event marked the successful culmination of experiments carried out by the newspaper ever since Amster Spiro, City Editor, had read in *Editor & Publisher*, last fall, an account of how the Japanese use the birds to forward news. While scientists labored to perfect the latest in wire and wireless devices for speedy recording of news by word and picture, *The Evening Journal* turned back to one of the oldest means of transmission, and developed an aviary of seventy-five carriers, trained and untrained.

"Mr. Spiro visualizes their most efficient use," says *Editor & Publisher*, "for court or accident coverage in districts outlying metropolitan centers, where distances are too short for efficient use of air-plane service, but too great for motor-cycle, auto or train service.

"Delicate as they are, the pigeons will always return to their 'home' if it is at all possible. They will 'set down' in fog, or dense smoke, and wait for it to clear. During the arrival of the *Normandie* every bird released from the boat got back to *The Journal* post-haste, despite the deafening din of the welcome."

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German Universities Go Militant

Inculcation of National Socialistic Ideals Takes Precedence Over Intellectual Culture; Dueling More Prevalent at Heidelberg

BY HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS

In the event of a war involving Germany, will the Reich again look to the universities for her leaders as she has done in the past; since the university always has played a primary rôle in molding the social, political, and military character of the nation?

The revolution that placed the National Socialists in power turned upside down practically every institution except the universities. And, even a year after the introduction of Hitler, the Germany university still was a solid rock of Bismarckian and Hohenzollern foundation.

European

Dr. Bernhard Rust

The autocratic system behind the university institution was that of corporation domination. The student corporations correspond, in a measure, to the American college fraternities and their club-houses. These "corps" have, for generations, practically ruled undergraduate life, and made an indelible impression upon the young leaders-to-be who, in turn, stamped it upon the people at large.

First Attack Failed

These aristocratic principles, in every least detail, were opposed to those set forth in the program of National Socialism. In the early days of the new Party a frontal attack was made on the whole university-system of the Old Order. It failed. There followed an elaborate plan, using the proletarian device of "boring-in." One instrument after another has been forged, and drastic laws have given them teeth.

The most effective instrumentation, perhaps, in the "social leveling" process has been the compulsory service in the *Arbeitsdienst*, or Labor Service Army, in which every German youth, between nineteen and twenty-five, must join up, and work shoulder to shoulder, in common, arduous labor for the nation at a wage of seven cents a day and keep. This year of rubbing elbows and noses of butcher's boy and burgomaster's son takes the last vestige of class-consciousness out of the German youth, who must serve "time" in the *Arbeitsdienst* before they can enter a university.

Contrary to the American practise of using the higher schools and the universities to absorb the growing numbers of unemployed youth, Germany has sharply reduced the quota to 15,000 a year.

The *Kameradschaft Haus* is the effective boring-in instrument devised by the National Socialistic Government to undermine the once all-powerful corporation. It is, in effect, a competitive system of fraternities, drawn from the proletariat exclusively, and supported by the Government.

Students Must "Take It"

These *Kameradschaft* men constitute "shock troops," really, and are selected because of their capacity to "take it." After several terms here, they are turned loose to bore-in on their own.

An additional maneuver in this campaign of complete socialization is a decree compelling all corporations to accept for membership a certain proportion of new students of little means, who can not be accommodated in the *Kameradschaft* houses, and who are to pay the same small fee of $15.

At Heidelberg, the tide of National Socialism is running even higher. The traditional romanticism of *Prince Karl*, and "Old Heidelberg," has all but vanished.

Duels are frequent in the same old halls across the river made famous by Bismarck, and Pabst of Milwaukee, and other famous Germans. Dueling, tho only permitted among corporation members, is enjoying a popularity it has not known since before the War.

Rust's New Decree

A young aristocratically-bred student at Bonn recently said: "As a nation, we must have knowledge. But all knowledge imparted in the university must be at the service of the nation, and have the interests of the whole people at heart. So, we are transforming the university into a place of national education."

Within the last month, the Government, through Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, has issued a decree that clamps the law on the New Order's system of compulsions, and so makes it of the same autocratic temper that was objected to in the aristocratic corporations.

The university has been decreed a crucible of leadership—of National Socialism, of course. Students who fail—not in their studies, which is secondary—but who fail to keep up their political enthusiasms, will be demoted, and those revealing a hostile attitude toward community or State must be dismissed. Thus Germany is made safe for National Socialism.

I AM A CARTOONIST

Writes Lex Fadely of Hastings, Nebraska

And spend my hours sitting and thinking, trying to get an idea for a cartoon.

These hours are lightened by my old stand-by—EDGEWORTH. *That little blue package of cheer can do for an idea-littered mind things that nothing else can do.*

Just fill the old pipe and settle back and enjoy a cool, restful smoke. There's no need to fill the pipe again for an hour, because it lasts longer and burns better.

You claim a good tobacco, a better tobacco, a longer-burning tobacco, a better value tobacco—and I claim—YOU SAID A PIPEFUL!

Very sincerely,
Lex Fadely
February 2, 1935

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Forest Appeal

From Gifford Pinchot

Sir:—I appeal to you because the national forests are again in serious danger.

Another attempt is under way to get the national forests and the forest-work of the Government transferred from the Agricultural Department, where the forests are safe, and the work well done, back to the Department of the Interior, from which they were taken because of wretched management.

The present attempt is made under cover of an effort (Senate Bill 2665) to change the name of the Interior Department to the Department of Conservation and Public Works. The transfer of the national forests and the Forest Service is not mentioned in the bill, but is planned for later on.

Conservation is too broad a subject to be confined to any one department. Nearly all of them deal with it in one form or another. A Department of Conservation would be almost as illogical as a Department of Typewriting or a Department of Waste-baskets, which everybody has to use.

The conservation policy itself, and about every important conservation movement for the last thirty years, originated in the Department of Agriculture. It has shown practical horse sense in dealing with natural resources intelligently, uprightly, and without fraud or loss.

In contrast, the record of the Interior Department is far and away the worst in Washington. Every natural resource, without exception, that has been held for disposal by the Interior Department—public lands, Indian lands, coal, oil, water-power, and timber—has been wasted and squandered at one time or another. It is one long story of fraud in public lands, theft in Indian lands, and throwing the people's property away.

Most of the fights for conservation have been made to save natural resources belonging to the people which the Interior Department was throwing away. The national forests must not go the same road.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes is sincere and honest, but he can not live forever. Secretary Garfield was honest, but Secretary Ballinger, his successor, tried to give away the people's water-power and the coal-lands in Alaska. The resulting scandal cost Taft his reelection. And everybody remembers Teapot Dome, when Secretary Fall handed the Navy's oil-lands over to the despoilers. Fall tried hard to get his hands on the national forests.

Ickes is my friend. Wallace is my friend. But the national forests could not be better handled in the Interior Department than in the Departmen of Agriculture, where they have been safe for thirty years. What is the use of rocking the boat?

The Forest Service is completely free from politics where it is. Ickes himself is straight, but the whole history of the Interior Department is reeking with politics. The tradition of the Interior Department is to put private interests first. The tradition of the Agricultural Department is to put public interests first.

Wood is a crop. Forestry is tree-farming. It belongs in the Department of Agriculture with all other farming and production from the soil.

Undoubtedly if Secretary Ickes got the national forests he would do his level best. But he has more work now than any other Cabinet officer in Washington. The national forests are bigger than all the Atlantic States from Maine to Virginia, inclusive. Why put this additional load on a man who has too much to do already? Let the national forests stay where they are.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania.

"Educated Misfits"

Sir:—Ninety per cent, of those who are attending high school or sauntering through a free university should be at work on the farm or in the factory. The "know nothing" graduate is the by-product of an erroneous conception that education can be of benefit to all.

The death-blow to education was dealt twenty years back, when we brought "mass" production from the sweat-shop into an institution of learning, with the result that thousands of "misfits" are walking the streets of the "Slough of Despond." Some of these disasters and failures might have been avoided, if, at the beginning, they were made to pass through a thorough examination as to their capabilities to cope with the difficulties which present themselves in the pursuit of higher education.

Where intellect is concerned, "men are born equal" merely is a figure of speech. Wooden legs are not inherited, but, unfortunately, wooden heads are. ROBERT CASSELLA.

Brooklyn, New York.

Heat Wave in Washington

—Summers in the Cleveland News

A Letter From Robert Rylee

Sir:—To your critic who reviewed "Deep Dark River" please convey my hearty thanks. It was a generous and understanding review, particularly pleasing to me in bringing out those points I had hoped to bring out in the book. It was a kindness which I deeply appreciated. ROBERT RYLEE.

Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Envelop Reform

Sir:—The letters urging the reform of men's apparel may be all right, but if we bother with reforms, let us have one worth while—compel the makers of envelops to make them so that the flap will seal to the envelop instead of sticking to the enclosure. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Topeka, Kansas.

Why Not a "Finland Day"?

Sir:—While we are all agreed on "Hats off to Little Finland," what is wrong with starting a movement to making a call on school-teachers throughout the country to devote a half hour some day during the next school-year in some kind of exercises to be known as "Finland Day," in which we pay a deserved compliment to the only European country that is living up to its obligations to us? I recently conducted a high-school questionnaire, and one of the questions was concerning the European country that is paying off its War debt to the United States. Few answered Finland, but many wrote "France." H. B. MCCONNELL.

Cadiz, Ohio.

The Fight on Silicosis

Sir:—In your article on "Tuberculosis Control Predicted" you speak of tuberculosis being wide-spread in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and other areas where there are extensive mining operations.

I lived, for many years, in Butte, where "miner's consumption," or *silicosis*, was common among the miners. In a later visit to Johannesburg, in The Transvaal, I found that the malady had been rife among the negro miners, who do all the work, to such an extent that those who survived to complete the terms of their employment were very reluctant to return.

The South African Republic, which is jealous of the rights of the natives, made an investigation of the cause of silicosis, and found that after each blast of powder in mining the vein, the air in the drift was filled with minute particles of quartz too small to be seen with the naked eye, which were discovered only by the camera. Altho so minute, they had the same sharp edges and points that broken glass has.

These particles, being taken into the lungs, would cut into the delicate air-passages far enough to prevent expulsion by the ordinary processes of nature. Eventually, nature enclosed each such particle with an envelop, or cist, but, in doing so, reduced, to a certain extent, the breathing-space of the lung. When these cists had so multiplied that there was not enough breathing-space left to support life, the victim died of suffocation.

The preventive which the Government has since required of each mining-company is to spray the air of the drift with water after each blast. It has greatly reduced the fatalities from silicosis at Johannesburg.

Los Angeles. E. B. HOWELL.

Elephants and Donkeys

Sir:—In your issue of July 6 I believe you made a gross error in reproducing the caricature from the Chicago *Herald & Examiner* entitled, "You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet."

Many of your readers carefully preserve each copy for reference and future use for themselves, and for their posterity; and it is posterity that I am thinking about in drawing your attention to "You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet."

Such a caricature is very apt to give the future generations the wrong information. The picture shows an ascending graduation of the tax burden represented by elephants. To millions the elephant in caricature means nothing else but the Republican Party. In this case, in all fairness to the G.O.P., the cartoon should have been represented by the donkey, under whom all the taxing is being auspiced.

O. HENRY LINDEMANN.

Brooklyn, New York.

Constitution and Supreme Court

Sir:—In your June 22 issue, Mr. H. H. Mangum challenges the right of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass on the constitutionality of an Act of Congress. The gentleman has been erroneously advised that our Supreme Court has assumed such jurisdiction only by precedent, and not by Constitutional provision.

I quote from Article 3, Section I, of the Constitution of the United States: "The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in One Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Court as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." And now I quote from Article 5, Section II of said Constitution: "The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution."

The Constitution of the United States is the foundation of this great nation, conceived in wisdom, and dedicated to the security of our people, and the Supreme Court has recently decided, in the language of Michigan's Senator Vandenberg, "that the Constitution is something more than a paper-napkin at an economic picnic." LYLE B. CHERRY.

Trenton, Tennessee.

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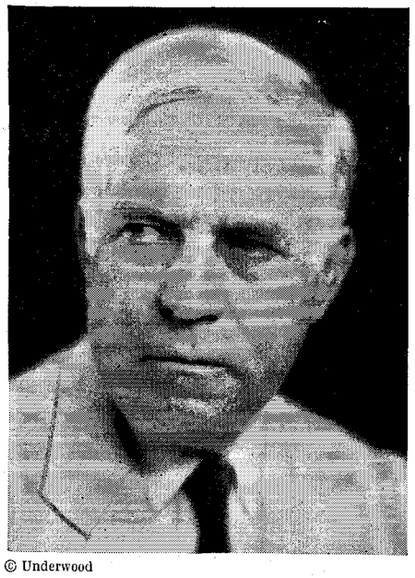
Virgin Islands Inquiry Draws Fire

Charges and Fists Fly as Senate Committee Delves Into the Administration of Governor Pearson, Hoover Appointee

President Hoover described the Virgin Islands as an "effective poorhouse." With an experimental program of social reforms, President Roosevelt has been said to have turned them into a New Deal hothouse. An inquiry last week indicated that they must have seemed a madhouse to much of



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Gov. Paul M. Pearson

the public as a controversy over their administration caused accusations, insinuations, and fists to fly inside and out of Senatorial investigation chambers.

In 1917, the United States bought St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, 1,400 miles from New York, in the West Indies, from Denmark for $25,000,000. "Only esthetically did we buy a bargain," Hanson W. Baldwin wrote in the New York *Times*, "but, in the lushness of their beauty, the islands are well worth their price."

In 1927, the 20,728 inhabitants, 92.6 per cent. of whom were colored, became citizens of the United States. The Navy Department was in charge of administration.

Control Transferred

President Hoover, four years later, transferred control to the Department of the Interior, and appointed Paul M. Pearson, a Swarthmore Quaker and Chautauqua orator, unschooled in politics, as the first civilian Governor.

Governor Pearson took with him thirty trunkfuls of used Chautauqua costumes and musical instruments for entertaining the natives. During "Music Week," he introduced Gilbert and Sullivan to the populace. The first clashes came over the propriety of charging transportation, and rental expenses for these items, to the local Government, and of financing light opera for unappreciative audiences.

Graver troubles followed. Malaria and typhoid broke out. A moral crusade to reduce illegitimacy, and to care for abandoned children, brought resentment.

Governor Pearson was retained in office when the Democrats came into power, and generous PWA and FERA appropriations were made for island rehabilitation, including housing-projects, establishment of a public corporation for making rum, enlargement of tourist-facilities, and development of small, self-sustaining homesteads.

The only official not under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department was District Judge T. Webber Wilson, former Representative from Mississippi. His appointment by Attorney General Cummings, sponsored by Postmaster General Farley and Senator Pat Harrison, caused almost immediate friction.

Charges Develop

The resignation, last fall, of Paul Yates, one-time Washington newspaper man, from his post as Executive Assistant to the Governor, brought to a head charges against the Pearson Administration as inefficient, unpopular, tyrannical, and corrupt.

The *cause célèbre* of the investigation is that of a government clerk, accused of using $11 worth of government lumber and $27.40 worth of government cement in building his own house. His defense was that he had repaid the Government in kind.

When *The Nation*, last January, reported that these transactions were "administratively incorrect, but crudely honest," and that other charges of corruption were similarly insignificant, reprints of the article were distributed in Washington.

Judge Wilson testified before the Senators that he had been threatened with being "put on the spot" if he did not reverse the decision in which he found the government clerk guilty of petty thievery. He had acted as judge, jury, and prosecutor.

Ickes Complains

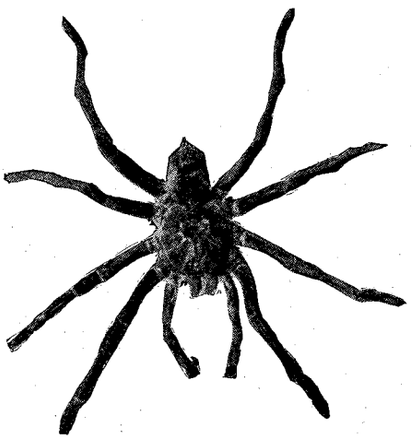
As the investigation proceeded, Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who has been the Cabinet's stanchest defender since the trouble started, complained that he had not been called to testify in the early stages, and demanded that Judge Wilson be removed.

Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, conducting the inquiry, warmly requested Secretary Ickes to "put your own house in order before intruding your unwelcome personality into purely legislative matters."

At that point President Roosevelt's intervention abruptly halted the investigation.

There were many other charges in the complex situation, including that of attempts to influence newspaper mention, but to Arthur Ruhl, special writer for the New York *Herald Tribune*, in a survey published before his recent death, "the real subject to investigate is just what should be done with 'marginal lands,' such as these lovely but not self-supporting islands, whatever administration may be in charge of them—indeed, whether, under our divided form of government, and without any colonial service, we are fitted to administer such tropical colonies at all!"

WATCH YOUR STEP!



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Greenhorn at Meadow Brook

Drawing Out Players, Grooms, and Handlers, Novice Can Find Out for Himself, If He's Interested, What There Is to Polo Besides Hitting the Ball on a Field

Between chukkers at Meadow Brook: here the polo-pony really comes into his own. No amount of attention is too much

Sitting in the stands watching an important game such as one of those being played this week in the National Junior Championship at Burnt Mills, New Jersey, one can get a fairly good idea of how polo is played by some of the country's leading players.

Reading a newspaper is a satisfactory method of finding out what happened on the field the day before.

But there is only one way to learn anything about those phases of the game that do not get into the newspapers but which help to make polo one of the most colorful and absorbing of sports: make an excursion to one of the larger clubs, wander around the stables if they will let you, talk to the grooms, and stable-boys, sit on the side-lines, and pump one of the players who doesn't happen to be busy at the time.

Still the Polo Capital

Despite the progress the game has been making on the West Coast, in Texas, and in smaller clubs throughout the mid-West and the East, Meadow Brook, at Westbury, Long Island, continues to be America's polo capital.

Club-games, practise-games, and important cup-matches are played late in the afternoon in July at Meadow Brook. For that reason, a greenhorn should plan to get there at noon, or shortly thereafter.

Most of the club-members keep their horses in rented stalls at Meadow Brook. Only they aren't called horses, but ponies. On a hot July afternoon at Meadow Brook there isn't much doing three hours before the first game. Once a groom decides you aren't trying to sell him something or to tamper with his charges, he will talk—slowly, suspiciously, at first, more readily when he finds you really are interested in the side-lines of the game.

For many years wealthy American players imported their ponies from Europe, or the Argentine, where polo is as important as baseball is in America. Not many years ago, a first-rate pony from an English string cost his owner a paltry $11,500.

The crushing defeat dealt the East by the West in a series near Chicago, in 1933, convinced many Eastern players that Western horses would do. Long Island players frequently take their mares to Army remounts for a very reasonable stud-fee.

The result is that to-day many American-bred mounts are being used satisfactorily, altho a very good pony still costs in the neighborhod of $2,000.

From the Cow-Country

Many of the best ponies come from the cow-country, where they are broken in at from three to four years of age. After a pony that is "handy" is selected for breaking, he is put through his preliminary training, and then handed over to a polo-groom for finishing.

Each one is trained in flexing, starting, and turning. A good mouth, one that responds quickly, is essential, but Tommy Hitchcock has a gray pony that sacrifices mouth to boldness.

There isn't much difference between a mare and a gelding in polo, except that the mares are more valuable in selling them for breeding-purposes.

A "handy" pony, when about four years old, is started in slow morning-games. Barring accidents, they are good for several years in fast competition. Occasionally a converted race-horse is used for polo, but not often, since it takes much time and patience to break habits, and teach the intricate technique of starting, turning, *etc.*

For many years ponies that stood about 13½ hands were used, but with the introduction of Western ponies, larger ones are being used. The average is now 15½, which some players think has sacrificed team-play for speed and power.

Most of the non-championship games are limited to six chukkers or periods, the regulation being eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each. In an ordinary game, most players use five ponies, riding the best one twice. More are used, of course, in a championship game.

To play at Meadow Brook, or any other large club, it costs about $10,000 a year, which is one reason why regulation polo (distinguished from the informal polo played on a smaller field) probably never will be altogether popular here.

Replenishing stables (ponies sometimes have to be destroyed for injuries), paying for grooms, feed, *etc.*, make it one of the most expensive of all sports.

William Post, one of the best backs in the country, has a string of fifty ponies, "Jock" Whitney twenty-eight. The average is nine or ten for top players.

On the Side-Lines

Side-line activity is greatest during the brief intermissions between chukkers. It takes five or six handlers to care for a string of six ponies at a game. At the end of each period, a player dismounts, and a handler catches the pony. Another one unsaddles the mount, scrapes him down with a strip of tan leather that looks like a belt for a forty-two-inch waist. Each mount is sponged—much to his manifest enjoyment—blanketed with a covering of cloth, and led around until thoroughly dried.

No Water for Ponies

Altho players usually dive for the water after a period, none is allowed a pony until some time after the game, when he is thoroughly dried off. A regular first-aid station is maintained for each string. Cuts and bruises are promptly treated, and ponies bothered by flies are given an application from the proper bottle.

Handlers are fanatically loyal to their employers, enthusiastic when they win, puzzled when they don't.

Some of them know the significance of certain victories; others merely are interested in the score. All of them know their business.

Some of the best grooms come from England, or the Argentine, but many of those at Meadow Brook are Americans.

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Field-Trials for Dachshunds

German Badger-Hounds, Firmly Established in Bench-Shows, Will Be Run on Rabbits for First Time in America Next Fall

Most interesting advance in American Kennel Club registrations has been that made in the last four or five years by the dachshund. At the largest outdoor show held in this country, the Morris and Essex meeting at Madison, New Jersey, not a single specimen of the breed was entered in 1927, 1928, 1929, or 1930.

This year, the breed topped all other entries at Westminster, most important indoor American show, enjoyed a record entry several months later at Madison.

Germany's Dog

Peculiarly identified as the national dog of Germany, the intelligent little "sausage-hound" nearly became extinct in this country during the World War.

Significant in the kennel-world has been the growth of field-trials and obedience-tests to supplement the bench-shows. No novelty for setters and pointers, trials have been held for these bird-dogs in America since 1876. Trials for spaniels, beagles, and retrievers are well established.

Obedience-tests for poodles, Doberman pinschers, Great Danes and other breeds, sponsored by Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, of Bedford Hills, New York, are being held in conjunction with some of the bench-shows.

Not until last week, however, had any trials for dachshunds been actually worked out. The first of these will be held near Far Hills, New Jersey, on September 22.

Altho the breed in America has been used as a show-dog or house-pet until now, the dachshund is a hunting-dog, bred in Germany from five pounds in weight to thirty-five, in smooth, wire-haired, and long-haired coats, depending upon the type of work expected.

His value comes from combining the keen nose of the hound with a terrier's ability to go to the earth and mark game which is to be dug out. He was developed originally to be used in going down badgers' holes, where he either succeeded in bolting the game, or holding it at bay and barking so the hunters could locate and dig it out with a minimum of effort.

Used on Wild Boar

The breed also is used in Germany on the surface of the ground for wild boar. Not expected to kill the boar, the dachshund locates and tracks it, holding it at bay until the hunters arrive to dispatch their quarry. They also have been used to bolt rabbits and foxes.

In this country, the hounds will be used on rabbits and hare, the trials to be similar to those run for beagles. The system formerly used in Germany, of trapping badgers or foxes underground, has been abandoned as inhumane and synthetic.

In the forthcoming trials, the hounds will be required to put up a rabbit, trail it to earth, and mark it down to demonstrate a willingness to go to earth. The hounds will be expected to enter a drain after the rabbit if the drain is large enough for them to enter.

The hounds will be run in pairs (two down at one time); in couples, and in packs. Championship points will be awarded only to winners of open all-age stakes.

Another Irish Champion

Not his much publicized "Irish whip," but a flying body-scissors, won Danno O'Mahoney's fifty-eighth wrestling bout, his first as heavyweight champion.

Danno, the twenty-two-year-old soldier from County Cork, threw Chief Little Wolf —formerly Ben Tenario—in twenty-eight minutes, twenty-three seconds in New York last week in the Irishman's first defense of the title he won from Jim Londos.

The champion, who still has to beat Ed Don George to become undisputed champion of the world, was the first wrestler ever to emerge successfully from what the promoter's publicity man describes as Chief Little Wolf's "death-grip." Less than half of the expected 30,000 persons attended the bout.

War-Dance Missing

O'Mahoney, who drew a large contingent of fellow Corkmen, wore his usual bright green robe, weighed 224 pounds. Chief Little Wolf, whose Indian ancestry has been questioned by more than one skeptical sports-writer, emitted his famous war-whoops as Danno bounced him off the canvas, but neglected to go into his war-dance which, in the past, has followed his numerous victories.

Said Chief Little Wolf: "Oh, well, an Indian never did get much of a break in New York. I'd like to wrestle him again out in my country."

Unimpressive was O'Mahoney's New York début several months ago. In winning last week, he showed considerable improvement, and a sounder grasp of the fundamentals of a game which, in its professional aspects, hardly resembles the less spectacular, more technical bouts put on by college wrestlers.

Tosses Weights

O'Mahoney, discovered by Jack McGrath, a Worcester, Massachusetts, promoter and former wrestler, also is an excellent weight-man, having tossed the thirty-five-pound weight seventeen feet farther than the best weight-men at Harvard several weeks ago. He stands six feet, one inch.

The bout was promoted by Jack Curley, chief sponsor of what the late W. O. McGeehan used to refer to as the "pachyderms." Curley, who once took Mrs. Amelia Pankhurst, the English suffragette, on a tour of the country, has put on bull-fights in Montana (not very successfully), promoted tours of the Vatican Choir, Rudolph Valentino, William Jennings Bryan, and Enrico Caruso.

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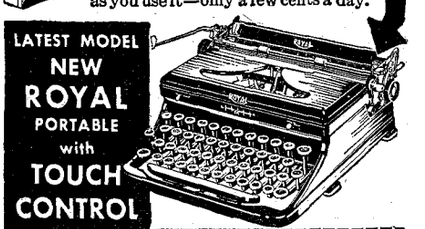

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Boos for the All-Star Game

Baseball-Writers Contend It Should Be Given Back to the Fans—National League Criticized For Considering Game Just Another Exhibition—Praise for Junior Circuit

In major-league baseball, the fans are the most sentimental about the game, the sports-writers next. To the club-owners, and most of the players, baseball is almost wholly a business proposition.

This thesis, generally accepted in baseball circles, was neatly demonstrated in Cleveland last week at the All-Star game between two picked teams from the American and National Leagues. The result, a 4-1 victory for the American League team, was not too important in the sense that the National League team was more a makeshift than a carefully selected nine.

In the three years that these games have been held, the American League has won each time, but in the World Series of 1933 and 1934, the National League won.

Idea Born in Chicago

Originally the idea of Arch Ward, of the Chicago *Tribune*, the All-Star games were supposed to pit two fan-selected teams against each other, the net proceeds to go for the relief of indigent ball-players.

The fans formerly picked the teams by newspaper ballot, then the managers chose the players with whom they thought they could win. The game now is run by the major leagues.

This year, the National League team was determined largely by the demands of the regular schedule, which meant that Bill Walker, of the Cardinals, started on the mound for the Nationals because higher ranking hurlers either had been used the day before, or had to be used the day after in regular games.

The first inning provided the only thrills for a crowd of 70,000 which had paid $93,692.80 to see the game. Jimmy Foxx, of the Philadelphia Athletics, hit a home run off Walker, scoring Lou Gehrig of the Yankees. His drive into the left-field stands was no mean feat in as huge a stadium as the Cleveland one.

In the fifth inning, Hal Schumacher, leading National League pitcher, allowed three hits and one run, fanned three American League batters. At that, he was the best of the day's pitchers.

Dizzy Dean made a brief appearance in the game, after having been told several days before by Frank Frisch, Cardinal Manager, that he could not play in the All-Star game. He was booed good-naturedly by the crowd when he walked the first batter, cheered when he fanned the second. He was the chief "color-player" of the game.

Babe Ruth sat in the stands, having starred in the 1933 game and helped to win the 1934 game.

Foxx was the star of the game, driving in three of the four American League runs. Bill Terry, of the Giants, drove in the only National League run. The Americans used two pitchers, Lefty Gomez and Mel Harder; the Nationals, four: Walker, Schumacher, Paul Derringer, and Dean.

Carl Hubbell, who struck out Ruth, Gehrig, Foxx in a row last year—a feat that should stand for some time to come in this series—was slated to pitch for the Nationals, but had worked the day before in a regular game.

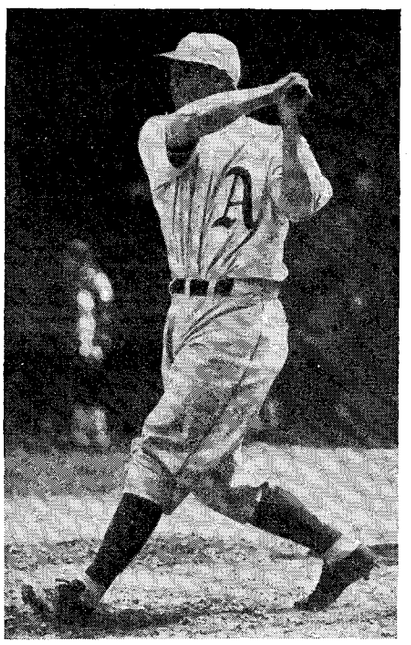
Several other pitchers had pitched the day before, which was one reason why Frisch decided to start Walker.

Plenty of Criticism

Some sports-writers criticized the major leagues for their failure to give the fans a chance to select the teams.

Paul Gallico in the New York *Daily News:*

"The major-league owners and directors,



Jimmy Foxx . . . relieved the monotony

when they took the game away from the fans and the newspapers, overlooked a great piece of human psychology which was in the back of Mr. Ward's head when he invented his game.

"The baseball spectator is a grand-stand manager and a non-participant in the game, except for strident calls of advice from the stands, to which nobody pays any attention. But, once a year, the vote for the All-Stars gave him the opportunity of participating in the game, and of picking the kind of team he would put on the field if he had such talent at his disposal.

"Inasmuch as the team chosen by the majority was to have taken the field, the majority of the fans, who sent in line-ups, could point with pride to their team."

National League a Target

Frequent target for pot-shots from sports-writers was the National League's tendency to consider the All-Star game as little more than an exhibition.

James P. Dawson in the New York *Times:*

"Three National League setbacks in a row are expected to result in legislation for more serious consideration of the All-Star fixture at the winter meetings of the League.

"Among the matters that probably will be considered are a higher degree of cooperation among the managers, a determination for inflexible acceptance of the game as a contest to be fought for and not merely an exhibition, greater care in the selection of participants, proper rest for pitching nominations, and a schedule-arrangement whereby a three-day break in the championship calendar would be provided."

Solution Offered

Richards Vidmer in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"Players and public alike agreed that the game, as it was conducted, was a farce, and that the National League forces were principally to blame. The American League seemed to take the game seriously. They sent their best team on the field regardless of past performances.

"On the other hand, the National League took the game as a necessary evil, and disregarded it entirely during the immediately preceding days. When game-time arrived, they were unprepared and unequipped.

"It was evident that they viewed the game as simply a glorified exhibition. . . . So the All-Star game was a flop as a competition. And only as a competition does it carry any great appeal.

"The teams should be chosen with an eye to winning one game on one certain day, and those men chosen should be prepared to play when the day arrives, ready to give their very best to win. . . . Perhaps the only way to bring this about is to offer the players an incentive to perform at their best. . . . Perhaps the solution is to cut the players in on the receipts."

Players Indifferent

One player was reported as saying:

"We play 154 games a year. We play twenty-five or thirty exhibition games in addition. We don't mind that, even tho we don't get paid for it.

"But, when we go out there for the All-Star game, and see $93,000 in the house, and realize we're getting nothing, we just can't help being indifferent. It's human nature."

Garry Schumacher in the New York *Evening Journal:*

"The truth is the National League will never win this game until they stop looking upon it as an exhibition. From President Harridge, down, no American Leaguer does.

"To them it is a game that must be won. How different is the procedure in the National. Manager Frisch and Charley Dressen thought so little about the prestige involved in the game that they pitched Dizzy Dean and Paul Derringer on Sunday."

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The Importance of Good Coaching

It Has Had Much to Do With Spectacular Victories This Month of Eulace Peacock in Track and Ralph Flanagan in Swimming—Without It They Might Not Have Won

Canceling a vacation-trip to Maine, Ben Ogden, track-coach at Temple University, went to the A.A.U. meet at Lincoln, Nebraska, instead. He decided his star pupil, Eulace Peacock, needed some expert advice on sprint-rhythm.

Some time ago, young Ralph Flanagan, Florida swimming-star, had a sharp disagreement with his coach, Steve Forsyth, broke training and quit competition.

But the two reconciled their differences, and Forsyth taught Flanagan a schedule for swimming the mile that turned Flanagan, a has-been at sixteen, into a champion again, conqueror of Jack Medica at the outdoor A.A.U. July championships at Detroit.

Importance of the Coach

Without the aid of their coaches, it is improbable that either Peacock or Flanagan would have scored their sensational upsets in track and swimming, respectively. Virtually unbeatable for the first six months of the year, both Jesse Owens, in track, and Jack Medica, in swimming, were bowled over this month by Peacock and Flanagan.

Peacock, negro sophomore, surpassed listed world records in winning the national A.A.U. 100 meters and broad jump at Lincoln. He defeated Owens twice in heat and final at Lincoln (10.2), again at Buffalo, in 10.5, and, for the fourth time, in New York, last week, in the hundred yards, on a heavy track, his time being 9.7. His twenty-six feet three inches in the broad jump beat Owens at Lincoln, altho the Ohio State star won in New York, doing twenty-three feet nine inches.

At Detroit, Flanagan beat Medica in the mile-swim with a new world record of 21 minutes, 0.3 seconds; won the 880-yard free-style from Medica in the world-record time of 10:07.6. This latter time not only surpassed Medica's former record of 10:15.4, but the world 800-meter record of Shozo Makino, the Japanese, by a full second.

Wide World

Flanagan and Medica . . . the latter lost his titles to the former

Flanagan, eighteen, first attracted attention when he was made a member of the National Junior Relay Champion Team in 1931. The same year he set his first national record, twenty-one minutes, thirty-four seconds for the 1,650-yard free-style, a record he shattered again in 1934.

Has-Been at Sixteen

Temperamental, Flanagan disagreed with his coach, Steve Forsyth, who also trained Katherine Rawls, became a has-been at sixteen. But he was persuaded to attempt a comeback, returned to the supervision of Forsyth, and, this month, again attained the top in swimming.

Medica, who had not been headed in a championship race at any distance from 220 yards to the mile in the fifteen months before the national championships at Detroit, lost two titles to Flanagan, his 440-yard title to Johnny Macionis, of Yale.

Like Owens in track, Medica appeared to have passed his season peak, and lacked sufficient training to keep his titles. But the chief reason for Flanagan's victories was his coach.

Wide World

Peacock wins hundred in New York: Left to right—*Foy Draper, Jesse Owens, Edward O'Sullivan, Eulace Peacock, George Anderson*

Son of a retired Miami butcher, Flanagan comes from a family in moderate circumstances.

Flanagan is a member of the American team that left for the three-day, twelve-event meet in Tokyo August 17-19.

The Tokyo meet should be a fairly significant preview of the 1936 Olympics when the United States will attempt to regain the swimming laurels lost in 1932.

Beaten at Harvard

Motion pictures of Owens's victory over Peacock in the N.C.A.A. meet at Harvard this year convinced Ogden that Peacock's tightening up in the final stride lost the race. Abandoning his plans for a vacation in Maine, Ogden went to Lincoln, put Peacock through his paces.

The coach stressed the relaxed rhythm he had taught Peacock for two years. The same afternoon the twenty-year-old, 175-pound Negro from Union, New Jersey, broke the world record for the 100 meters twice, altho his 10.2 clocking was favored by a seven-to-ten-mile breeze.

He dethroned the three-year champion, Ralph Metcalfe, in the 100 meters; went on to beat the supposedly invincible Owens in the broad jump with a world-record leap in the first jump-contest in history in which two men beat twenty-six feet.

Peacock, according to Lawson Robertson, Olympic coach, has a better finish than Owens, lacks the form of Metcalfe. He doesn't worry about records, uses a powerful, piston-like stride, snaps each leg out ahead of him to get a pull-and-push action as Ogden has taught him.

This stride, peculiar to Peacock, is Ogden's idea, and is supposed to add inches to every step with no additional effort.

One reason why it might have taken Peacock so long to beat Owens is that he did not compete on many good tracks in the spring meets. If tracks make the performances, there may be more than one explanation for Peacock's tardy, if convincing, victories.

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The Increasing Hopefulness of Business

Fear of Politics Is Diminished and Trade-Prospects Are Distinctly Brighter; The Stock Market Reflects Growth of Confidence; General Dawes's Forecast Is Recalled

Despite second-quarter recessions, the first half of 1935 may be recorded as a period of relative and rationally encouraging business stability. If its results did not fulfil the immediately optimistic prophecies of many New Year oracles, neither did they betray those more temperate, yet sanguine, forecasts which then expected a season of wavering equilibrium to precede substantial recovery in the second half of the year.

In line with the latter prediction, the general business-index, having since been both higher and lower, is now about where it was at the beginning of January. At the same time, there is increasingly definite promise of material trade-improvement in the autumn. It is currently estimated by cautious *Standard Statistics* that, barring accident and change of sentiment, industrial production in each month from July to December will exceed that of the like 1934 month, that the aggregate activities of the half-year will be 10 per cent. greater, and that the final quarter's volume will be larger than in any similar period since 1930.

That this brightening trade-prospect has been receiving more and more industrial and financial attention through recent weeks is indicated by the sustained upward progress of the stock market. Concurrently, as shown by the same barometer, the vagaries and alarms of national politics have been receiving less and less. It is quite apparent that the independent conservatism of the Supreme Court and the final insubordination of Congress have served potently to diminish fears of permanently injurious legislation.

Significant Stocks

Climbing quietly into new high price-territory week by week, the market has thus been demonstrating lessened dread of Washington and growing assurance with respect to industrial recovery. Increasing pressure of investment funds has been a direct consequence of those influences, and it is that pressure which has been advancing and sustaining Stock Exchange quotations.

Unaccompanied by active speculation, and still cautious of itself, the effect of the investment pressure has been a slow growth. Yet it has now lifted the general market to the height of the twin price-peaks of 1934 and 1933, and even above them. Last week some of the average-indexes, notably that computed by the New York *Times*, placed the price-level higher than since the low mark of depression in July, 1932.

The significance of such a "new top," if any, may be left to chart-addicts. It is most noteworthy, nevertheless, that stocks have moved into the higher ground soberly, without speculative excitement, and without the stimulation of splashy "bullish news." There has been little of such news, and the kind of speculation that enlarges daily trading-totals and expands stock-brokers' borrowings has had little to do with the orderly advance in quotations.

Charles G. Dawes

It would appear, therefore, that the quiet strength of the market has a fundamental quality. That was lacking in February, 1934, and July, 1933, the two occasions when the price-level rose to a similar height, only to fall back again. Then, in both cases, the imagined benefits of inflation and speculative anticipation of them were the bullish forces. The bullish force now operating has no such content. The anticipation which it involves is saner and has to do with normal quickening of industry.

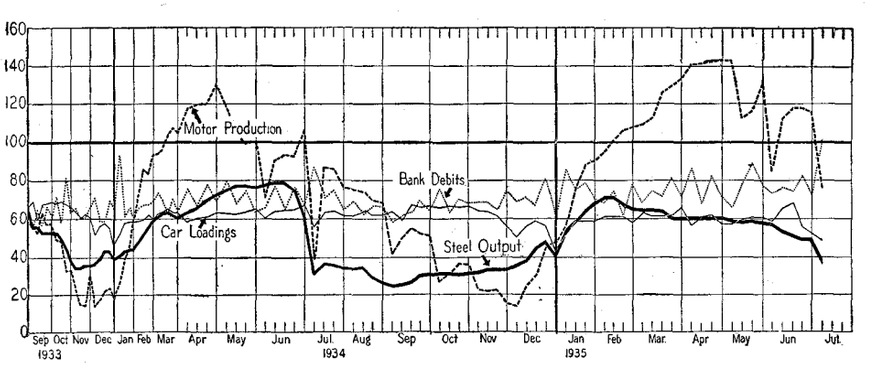
Obstacles Remain

Obviously, the developing confidence which the firmness of stocks implies has no clear road ahead. Potential obstacles and discouragements are many. Readjustments in the wake of the codes are by no means completed. Unemployment and labor unrest are only too evident. Higher taxes are in sight. Washington has become less formidable, but a variety of socialistic legislation remains in suspense. There are unpleasant possibilities abroad.

Such matters and others of their sort will lose color, however, if autumn trade-recovery materializes. The prospect is strengthened by indications of large crops and such prices for them as will mean substantially increased buying-power in the agricultural sections. There is definite promise also in the fact that industrial production has been continuously reduced in recent months and apparently has fallen well behind the normal consumer requirements. That is the reverse of what happened in the two past years. At this time in 1934 and 1933, production had been active through the preceding months, and the natural slow-down was yet to come.

In fact, at the beginning of the second half of 1935, industry is in a relatively strong position with respect to inventories, and that may count heavily in favor of recovery when the present uncertainty as to commodity prices is removed. The uncertainty is the natural consequence of the death of NRA and its codes, and new stabilization requires time. It is indicated, however, that it will be largely accomplished by the beginning of September. If so it will greatly strengthen the probability of fourth-quarter business activity.

The beginning of marked industrial improvement which Charles G. Dawes, last December, so boldly forecast would begin in July is not likely to arrive on time. Seemingly the current third quarter will be the year's poorest in respect of actual trade results. Yet there is such change for the better in sentiment and in various conditions as to make the prophecy far more plausible now than when it was first made, and the prophet will be readily forgiven his inaccuracy if fulfilment of his forecast is only a few months late.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending July 6

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New Tokens of Business Recovery

Holiday-Travel Revival; Automotive Production Gains; Building at Post-Depression Peak; Chain-Store and Mail-Order Sales Up

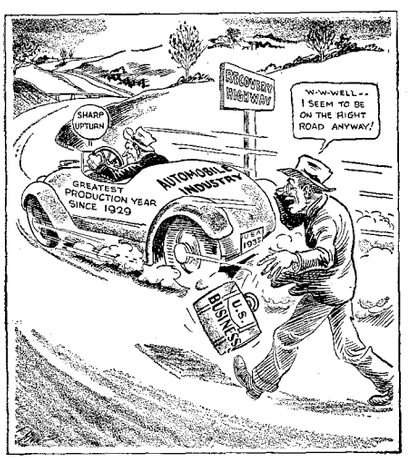
Instances of business recovery were available last week from a number of sources. Whatever their collective significance, the mere fact alone that there was an unquestioned revival in summer-vacation travel, indicated a wide-spread release from depression inhibitions.

Records from railroad, steamship, airline, bus, hotel, and tourist-association offices show that holiday-travel far exceeds that of last year.

Travel and Transport

The closing week in June, the peak in eastbound transatlantic movement, nearly equaled 1929 sailings, and for the week totaled a 48 per cent. increase over the corresponding period last year.

Railroads have added dozens of extra sections, the last two weeks in June bringing a gain of 20 to 30 per cent. over last year,



Zip!!

—*Mun in* The Jersey Journal

with individual roads reporting increases as high as 60 per cent.

The Department of Commerce found that all-time records for passenger-miles flown and pounds of express carried by air-planes were surpassed in May.

Automobile production by United States manufacturers in the first half of 1935 totaled 2,348,606 units, the largest for the period since 1929, and only exceeded in one other year, 1926.

The United Press reached this figure by adding total production of members of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association to those of the Ford Motor Company.

The Association's total compared with 1,280,609 units for the first half of 1934, and represented an increase of 20 per cent. It was 48 per cent. over the average of the last five years.

Building at New Peak

Building-permit values in June established a new peak since November, 1931, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Reports from 215 American cities show a total estimated cost of permits issued last month amounting to $52,702,353, against $49,327,248 for May, or a gain of 6.8 per cent. The June total represents an increase of 84.1 per cent. over the same month of last year, when permits equaled $28,621,565.

With the improvement registered in June, the building-construction industry, during the first half of 1935, reached the highest level since 1931. Permits for the first six months of this year aggregated $253,273,658, compared with $167,384,523 for the same period last year, a rise of 51.3 per cent. The current figure represents an increase of 80.4 per cent. over the depression low of $140,420,513 during the first half of 1933.

Other Optimistic Reports

Among other scattered reports was that from East St. Louis, Illinois, on July 12, that hogs had reached $10.25 a hundredweight at the national stock-yards, the highest price since October 17, 1930. The figure does not include the $2.25 processing-tax, paid by the packers.

James H. Rand, Jr., Chairman and President of Remington Rand, Inc., told stockholders at their annual meeting that profits for the June quarter would exceed those of the same 1934 period by more than 125 per cent.

The first seventeen leading chain-store organizations to report their June business, the New York *Post* announced, had an aggregate sales-increase of 9.8 per cent. over June, 1934. The combined June sales of two outstanding mail-order houses were $56,117,086, or 26.7 per cent. in excess of the June, 1934, total.

"The Blue Book of Southern Progress" shows that 1934 construction in the South increased 34 per cent. in 1934 over 1933, and was the largest since 1931. The value of the South's agricultural output is 13 per cent. greater than in 1933, and 50 per cent. greater than in 1932. Electric-power output was the largest since 1931, while gains have been recorded for the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1934. Wholesale trade increased in the South last year about 23 per cent. over 1933.

Press Commentary

"All present forces are pushing down on the starter," writes Mark Foote from Washington for the Grand Rapids *Press*. "These forces include steadily mounting bank deposits and surplus bank reserves, heavy general spending and borrowing, a huge accumulation of capital seeking employment almost frantically as the 'wages' of money—interest—especially in fixed obligations, tends to shrink; the force of accumulated obsolescence in factories, machines, and dwellings, and an increasing demand for all sorts of capital and consumer goods.

"Some financial experts assert that the boom already has started in a small way. There is no doubt that business is better in the country as a whole. All indices point in that direction."

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 27: As of July 13, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

TVA Amendments—The House bill, numbered H.R. 8632, to amend the Act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, was introduced by Representative McSwain, of South Carolina, following consideration of previous drafts of the legislation on which the House Military Affairs Committee could not agree. The new bill differed considerably from the companion measure (S. 2357) in the Senate by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, who sponsored the original TVA enactment.

The bills relate to the production and sale of chemicals, to the acquisition and construction of electric power-lines, to dams and other constructions on Tennessee rivers, disposal of real estate by the TVA, issuance of additional bonds, auditing of TVA accounts by the Comptroller General, and other TVA activities. The Senate measure extends the authority of the TVA much more than the House draft, tho they treat with the same general subject-matter.

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

HOLC Applications—The period in which applications for loans could be made to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation would be extended until the first of next January under a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Copeland, of New York. This period was closed late in June, 1935. Senator Copeland's measure (S.J. Res. 158) was sent to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate for study.

* * *

Supreme Court and Congress—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, is sponsor of a bill (S. 3211) to provide for direct review by the Supreme Court of cases involving the constitutionality of Congressional enactments. His proposal was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration.

* * *

Silver Reserve—A bill (H.R. 8762) to establish an auxiliary monetary reserve of silver in the Treasury and the issuance of silver certificates has been introduced by Representative Fiesinger, of Ohio, as a means of safeguarding the gold standard. The Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to make purchases of silver sufficient to build up such a reserve, against which certificates would be issued. The House sent the bill to its Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

* * *

Trade in Arms—Representative McReynolds, of Tennessee, has introduced H.R. 8788 for the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war. The bill sets up a National Munitions Control Board, requires registration of persons in the arms and ammunition business, and makes it unlawful to export or import arms or ammunition or implements of war without license. Penalty for violation is a fine of $10,000, or imprisonment for five years, or both. The bill is to be considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

* * *

Signing of Editorials—Every writer of an editorial article would be required to append his name thereto before it could be "deposited in the mails or shipped in interstate or foreign commerce," under a bill (H.R. 8808) introduced in the House by Representative Moritz, of Pennsylvania. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will be asked to pass on the proposal before any action is taken upon it by the House proper.

* * *

Tri-State Compact—The Senators from the three States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have joined in the introduction of a measure (S.J. Res. 159) which would grant the consent of Congress to these three States to enter into a compact for the creation of an Interstate Sanitation District and an Interstate Sanitation Commission. The purpose of the compact would be to control the pollution of the harbor, coastal, and tidal waters in the territory surrounding and adjacent to the Harbor of New York. The Senate Judiciary Committee will take the matter under advisement.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed S-5-7 3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed S-3-13 2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed S-3-26 3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed S-3-20 3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed S-5-1 4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed S-5-10 3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed S-6-21 5-24	H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed S-7-2 5-31	H-7-2	7-8
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed S-4-5 3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	....	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed S-5-21 4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed S-5-23 2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(26)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(26)	7-3	(a)	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed S-4-11 3-28	H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR-PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(26)	7-2	....	....	....	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed S-6-27 5-16	H-6-27	7-5
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler Bus. Truck*	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	Passed 4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed S-6-27 6-26	H-6-27	6-28
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HJRes339	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	SJRes155	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TVA AMEND. *McSwain*	HR8632	M. A.	None	6-26	(b)	Passed 7-11	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Norris	S2357	M. A.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	Minor	4-11	Minor	5-14	....	....

(a) The Senate began consideration of the AAA Amendments bill July 10.

(b) The House amended and liberalized the TVA bill to make it more nearly conform to the Senate measure.

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William Green, Labor Conciliator

Gompers's Only Successor to American Federation Presidency Soon May Face Rival for Leadership in John L. Lewis

(Continued from page 7)

When Green tours the country, he talks not only to wage-earners but to Governors, mayors, substantial business men, and outstanding citizens at Rotary and Kiwanis meetings. He fights Communism and Socialism with all the vehemence at his command.

But many union members have said that the A. F. of L. should have at its head someone who would stress action rather than persuasion, who would look farther ahead than Green's day-to-day effort.

Even to the outsider recent signs of internal stress and strain within the A. F. of L. are noticeable. It first began to show the results of diverse leadership when it failed to agree on a Secretary of Labor to succeed James J. Davis in President Hoover's Cabinet.

Impatient at the delay, Hoover named William N. Doak, who represented the independent Railroad Brotherhoods.

The A. F. of L. had a man picked out for Roosevelt, but he overlooked their advice to appoint Frances Perkins. The Federation announced publicly that it never would become reconciled to her appointment, and to this day still considers her as, primarily, a social worker, and not a representative of trade-unionism.

Four "Slaps" From Roosevelt

President Roosevelt, when he put Section 7-A into the NIRA, was regarded as distinctly friendly to the A. F. of L., but, in extending the automobile code without consulting union spokesmen directly, in ignoring the thirty-hour bill, in removing the prevailing wage-rate from the relief-bill, and in making Donald Richberg temporary head of the NRA, he has four times slapped the face of Organized Labor.

Students who have closely examined the mechanism by which the Federation loosely binds together more than 100 separate national and international trade-unions, question whether it can ever change its dilatory tactics under the present set-up.

Much of the President's time is required to reconcile conflicting interests and purposes of the various unions, none of which wants to surrender any authority.

In his eleven years as President, Green has failed to build up a group of close personal followers, necessary for cohesion.

Structure Modified

Within the last few months, the picture within the Federation has definitely changed. Election of the Federation's President, has always been largely a matter of union alinement. Green has managed to keep his place at the helm so many years chiefly because he was the only representative of the all-powerful United Mine Workers of America on the Executive Council.

As a matter of pride each union votes for its own man. Green, for years, was assured of the avalanche of Mine Workers' votes, and as many from smaller unions as he could garner in.

Recently, the structure of the Council was modified for the first time in more than twenty-five years. In the change, John L. Lewis, militant President of the United Mine Workers of America, became a member of the Council.

Green and Lewis have never hit it off well. When election-day arrives next October, there is a distinct possibility that the Mine Workers' vote will be split, with the progressive group swinging to Lewis.

Paralysis Stalks Carolina

(Continued from page 17)

Poliomyelitis, commonly called infantile paralysis, tho it is not necessarily either paralysis or infantile, is one of the large group of virus diseases—caused by an organism so tiny that it can not be seen in any microscope, and small enough to pass through porcelain filters under pressure.

It is probably a very ancient disease, but the recent world outburst started in Sweden, in 1881. It extended rapidly over Northern Europe and the northeastern part of the United States.

More slowly it passed to all parts of the world. The worst epidemics in the past have occurred in the north temperate zone, during the summer months.

The worst outbreak in the history of the disease was in 1916, in the United States, when there were 29,000 cases, and more than 6,000 deaths. In that epidemic, 1,926 cases appeared in Massachusetts, and New York City alone reported 8,928 cases and 2,407 deaths.

Despite these figures, and the horror with which many parents look upon poliomyelitis, it affects relatively few children; even in the severest epidemics not more than one in 500 persons contract the disease in a form severe enough to show symptoms, only one child out of about seventy under five.

Of these, more than half recover without paralysis. Among those paralyzed, many recover spontaneously; a large number of the rest are restored to health by after-treatment and surgery.

Six Suggestions

Last week, Doctor Leake issued these suggestions for parents in epidemic areas:

1. Protect children from undue fatigue or strain.
2. Avoid unnecessary contact, bearing in mind that the virus is spread from nose and throat to nose and throat.
3. Keep all children who are even slightly ill or feverish isolated and quiet.
4. Obey all quarantine rules.
5. Secure medical assistance promptly if suspicious symptoms such as fever, with vomiting, constipation, drowsiness, irritability or headache appear, especially if there is any stiffness of the neck or back, tenderness or weakness.
6. Keep the child in as quiet and natural a position as possible if the disease does develop.

The North Carolina outbreak is rather south of the usual poliomyelitis belt.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

That's Too Vague.—HEARD IN THE TUBE—"How old should you say she is?"

"Oh, somewhere in the middle flirties!"—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Without Corn Bread.—HIRAM—"Waal, Si, I planted a mess o' turnips in th' garden, an' what d'ye think cum up?"

CYRUS—"Dunno, what?"

HIRAM—"A flock o' hogs, an' et 'em."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Enlightenment.—FIREMAN—"Why were you kissing my girl in a dark corner last night?"

SEAMAN—"Now that I've seen her in the daylight, I wonder myself."—*U.S.S. Maryland Catapult.*

Hate-Hymm 3477.—

Let me consign to utter ruin
The lads who ask me "How'm I doin'?"

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Disturbing.—PROFESSOR—"You can't sleep in my class."

STUDENT—"If you didn't talk so loud I could."—*Idaho Blue Bucket.*

He Should Know.—MOTORIST—"I've had it a whole year and I haven't paid a cent for repairs or upkeep on my car since I bought it."

FRIEND—"Yes, so the man at the service station tells me."—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

Handy.—"Can you serve company?" asked the housewife when she was hiring the servant.

"Yes, mum; both ways."

"What do you mean?" asked the puzzled one.

"So's they'll come again, or stay away."—*Wall Street Journal.*

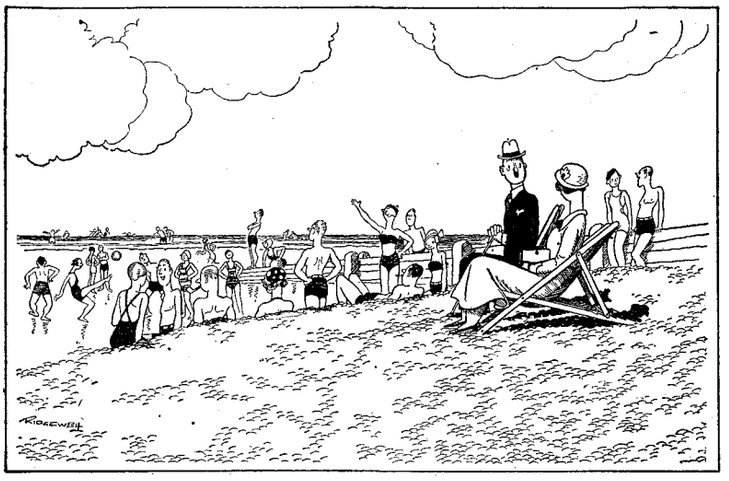
Playing Safe.—HER WEALTHY FATHER—"How can you have the cheek to ask for my daughter when you are earning such a small salary?"

SUITOR—"Well, you see, I didn't like to turn down my job until I was sure of your consent."—*The Humorist (London).*

Thrown More Easily.—An enthusiastic supporter of the local football-team arrived at the ground one day and saw a load of bricks there. He approached the club secretary and asked: "Wouldn't half bricks have been better?"

"Half bricks!" exclaimed the secretary. "We couldn't build a pavilion with half bricks."

"Oh!" said the supporter, wonderingly, "are they for a pavilion?"—*Washington Collieries Magazine.*



"For two pins, Hilda, I'd take my collar off!"

—The Humorist (London)

Just As a Convenience.—IZZY—"I'm thinking of becoming a debt-collector. What do you think of the idea?"

MOE—"It's a good idea. All you need is practise. You lend me $5 and I'll let you practise on me for nothing."—*Pathfinder.*

Content.—WOULD-BE EMPLOYER—"Have you any references?"

WOULD-BE EMPLOYEE—"Sure, here's the letter: 'To whom it may concern. John Jones worked for us one week, and we're satisfied.' "—*Annapolis Log.*

Get a Hangar.—CUSTOMER—"I want some hinges for the end wall of my garage."

HARDWARE CLERK—"That's a funny place to put them."

CUSTOMER—"I know, but my wife can't always stop the car."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Fair Warning.—"What would you say, Jackie, if I married your mother and became your daddy?"

"Don't do it, Mr. Smith."—*Der Lüstige Sachse (Leipzig).*

Give Away.—CUSTOMER IN DRUGSTORE—(on Sunday morning)—"Please give me change for a dime."

DRUGGIST—"Here it is. I hope you'll enjoy the sermon."—*Pathfinder.*

Humanitarian.—The judge was trying to secure a jury for the trial of a criminal. A man was being questioned as to his fitness for jury service.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" asked the judge.

"Yes," replied the man, "if it isn't too severe."—*Hudson Star.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Keeping Things Going. ———has rented the souse at Green Knolls.—*Tuckahoe (N. Y.) paper.*

Wide Open.—Union services will be held at 10 A.M. Rev. —— —— will speak on "Open the organist and choir director."—*Urbana (Ill.) paper.*

Finishing School.—Miss ——— has returned home from the Ohio Wesleyan Cemetery, where she has just finished her junior year.—*St. Louis paper.*

Who Won?

HELEN MOODY AND HELEN WILLS
RENEW BITTER FEUD IN
WOMEN'S FINAL TO-DAY

—*Head-line in Schenectady (N. Y.) paper.*

And That *Is* Something.—Amelia Earhart has flown the Atlantic twice, once alone. She has spanned the troublesome Pacific from Honolulu to California. She has flown a gyroscope across the continent.—*Warren (Ohio) paper.*

Simmer Slowly.—Frozen milk has been known to make children sick. There is no dietic reason why, but it is wise to thaw the child out very slowly and stop its use if it has any ill effect upon the baby.—*Evansville (Indiana) paper.*

Suitable for Siberia.—

FOR RENT: TWO STEAM HEATED officers. Apply at 353 1-2 W. Main St.

—*Advertisement in Durham (N. C.) paper.*

Swap.—The 60-year-old Godin and the 57-year-old Chiappe exchange four shoes with duelling pistols at 8:30 a.m.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) paper.*

Striking or Struck?—Little Dickie Seek was the ring bearer and was striking as he carried the pillow in his white satin blouse and black velvet knee trousers.—*Colfax (Wash.) paper.*

How Does He Stand on Polo?—I am very happy. My husband is a sportsman, but he cares more for polo than he does for polo. —Countess von Haugwitz-Reventlow (formerly Barbara Hutton).—*Bradford (Pa.) paper.*

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BUFFALO CAFE
for
GOOD THINGS TO EAT *and* DRINK
FISH MARKET
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NICE JOBS AND GOOD COACH
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—*Advertisement in Pittsburg (Texas) paper.*

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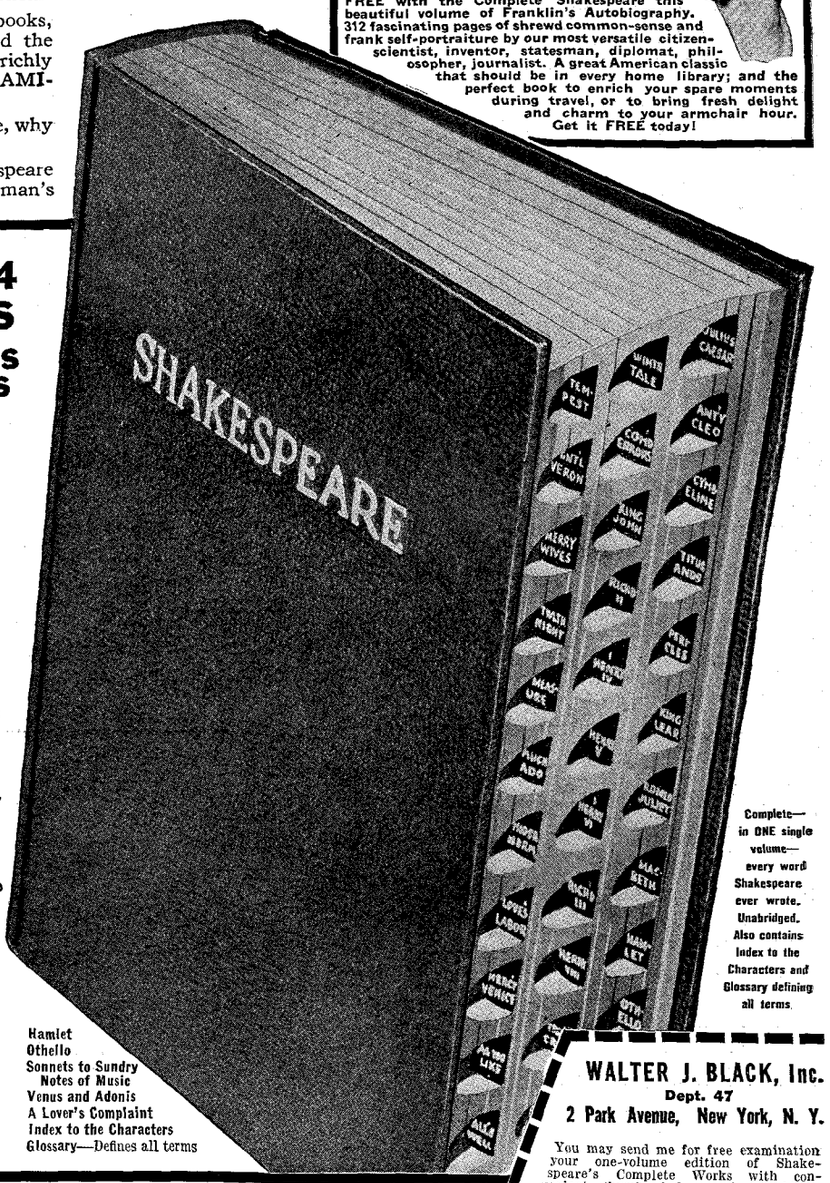

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